

SOCIETY.

entered the room, but an officer arrived when the Coroner's office notified and the body removed to Orrville, where an inquest will be held.

Papers found on the dead man, it was noted that his name was Israel Oscar and that his home was in Kansas. Several unpaid bills, dated in February, at the Hackmeier's Hotel, San Francisco, were found in the carpenter's tool chest. This indicated that he was a carpenter. He later to Ed H. Webster, a real estate agent in Kansas City, acknowledging the loss of some money, saying that he had lost his keys, and that he had lost his car. It was his sudden disposition of a car in his inquest was best.

[illegible]

George Westfall to murder his son some three years ago, in the old north of the San Fernando-street Westfall, who was employed in a house on San Fernando street, child into the tunnel one Sunday morning, clubbed it over the head and left it dead. He was seen to take the child into the tunnel, and coming out without it. Suspicion, when he was detained by police, was directed to the tunnel, where he was found in an unconscious condition, and was taken to the police hospital for medical treatment. Westfall, an old man and partially deaf, declared that he wanted to kill the

ined in jail for some months, and was brought to trial was convicted and sentenced to ten years in San Quentin, now is. The child finally recovered and was placed in the orphan and the mother was forgotten. The little fellow died, and yesterday Weldon and Dr. Kannon made an autopsym, which showed that death had been from injuries to the brain, the result of brutal treatment received three years at the hands of his father.

Good Mining News.
A. Phelps, a mining contractor Santa Clara mining district in California, has just come up to the surface below, bringing some fine speci-

the "Scorpion" mine, which he is developing for the owners. Wade & Wade, the analytical chemists, wrote an essay of this ore and it was published by the John W. Mitchell, the attorney, in Los Angeles parties.

DR. HOFFMAN'S LECTURE.

The problem that Faces Us" Discussed Before a Large Audience.

Reverend the First M. E. Church was invited to hear Mr. Hoffman, the tenor lecturer discuss "The Problem of Faces Us." The most serious problem is the liquor traffic, not only in this country but all over the world, said the

lional life of today. Every nation in Europe, great and small, is largely made up of immigrants. That is enough to make the affairs of any government, and especially a pretty big one, a task to make a mistake to debase and debase our nation.

In the last general election nineteen years ago, the enfranchised foreigners, some of whom were here as early as four and six months after the Civil War, Nebraska a large part of them, and Omaha a large part of them, declared their intentions, and an interpreter, and voted against the abolition amendment. But the Americans who had taken up claims in Nebraska were voiceless in that contest. They could not vote. This is the reason why to settle any objection, especially

[illegible]

tion of the war. Their
at their general convention, an
of the United States Government was
with tumultuous applause and he
then the Government was in sym-
with their business as a moral
The declared policy of these as-
as stated, their intention is to
politics and secure the defeat of
the opposed to their business.
Hoffman quoted various reports of
socialism, showing that they de-
force Greeley, and every candidate
the party, and that they were to
at all favored temperance. Louis
agent of the brewers, she said, has
several years prevented Congress from

to the liquor traffic and its effects, and the government frames the internal laws to suit the wishes of the liquor dealers. Mrs. Hoffman will discuss "Licensing, and the Proper Remedy to License."

The State Medical Society of the California Medical Society of the State of California, this year, hold its annual meeting in Sacramento. The society will on this occasion attain its majority, having organized twenty-one years ago. The convention will be held in the Senate chamber, Capitol, the use of which has been granted by Secretary of State Stanford. The hotel and hotel localities have been assigned. The

recognized their intention of attending contributing papers, is such as to the meeting of unusual scientific importance. The social side of the occasion will not be neglected, and the local men have determined to gain an excellent reputation for the capital city, by first evening. Dr. W. R. Guinness, chairman, the president of the society, will give a reception at his residence. The banquet will be given by the Sacramento Society for Social Improvement, at the elegant premises of the Sutter Club, near California State building. On Thursday, the closing evening there will be a grand reception under the auspices of the local and the local medical society, the Crocker and the society. The society will be lighted

an opportunity of inspecting the collection of pictures on the Pacific coast entertainment elements, for the benefit of visiting ladies, have been held for each afternoon. The present points to a very profitable and interesting meeting.

It is the best time of the whole year to your blood, because now you are entitled to benefit from medicine in any other season. Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine to take, and it is at economical—100 doses \$1.

DO YOU SUCH A NICE JOB of painting or digging Jack?
"Oh, the carriage painter."
"Aha! a painter to repaint; will take me. Where's his shop?"

total membership at the beginning of the year; that nearly half as many losses, or 49, are left unpaid at the end of the year. The total number paid during the year is 10,000, and half of these are paid before the end of the year. In comparison with the report for 1909 before shows further: Increase in total of losses resisted, \$9,085.71; in total amount of losses unpaid, \$1,000.—New York Daily Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 24, 1910.

The company of which Kimball C. is secretary.—(San Francisco Examiner, March 31.

LATEST SENSATION. Those stylish hats at the New York Bazaar, 145 N. 2d St.

10. 11. 1944. 10. 11. 1944. 10. 11. 1944.

THE COURTS.

Trial of the Kaweah Colonists Commenced.

THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

The Coroner Will Contest—Rather a Sensational Proceeding—The Supreme Court—General Notes.

Every seat was filled and a score of interested spectators were standing when, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Clerk opened the United States District Court, and Judge Ross called the defendants, the trustees of the Kaweah Cattle Company, to answer for cutting timber on alleged Government land.

The information charges Burnette G. Haskell, Horace T. Taylor, William Christie, J. J. Martin and H. I. Hubbard with having in last July, August and September, cut five trees valued at \$2 each, on Section 10, T. 10, S. 10, E. 30, for export and sale.

District Attorney Willoughby Cole appeared for the prosecution and Henry C. Dillon for the defense. An hour was spent in impaneling the jury.

The first witness for the Government was Martin J. Wright, Register of the United States Land Office at Visalia.

He testified as to his official position, and introduced the books at the land office in evidence. These books showed that section 10 was opened to settlement April 3, 1884, but that no record of any entry was found on two of them; as to whether any record was to be found on the third witness did not know. The right of entry on this land was suspended December 2, 1883, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and no entries were thereafter permitted. The contention of the defense is that no power resided in the Commissioner to suspend a right granted by Congress. The Register testified that as "outlets" meant the act of filing the first declaratory statement, and in this definition he persisted, though urged otherwise by his counsel.

A. G. Patton, surveyor, followed. He located the mill of defendants on section 10; said there was much timber on the land; saw many improvements on it, and got to it over a twenty-mile wagon road built by defendants. It was in a rugged mountainous country, interspersed with narrow valleys.

A. W. Caldwell, Government special agent, testified that he had seen trees cut, and that defendant Martin had told him that they had a legal right to cut them. He admitted that defendant Taylor told him that they were cutting on one Zorist's claim. On cross-examination, he admitted knowing Moore and Smith of the San Joaquin Lumber Company, whom defendants claim to be at the back of these prosecutions.

A sensation was then caused by the Government calling to the stand certain members of the county jury, and asking them to connect between the cutting and the defendants had been established until these witnesses were called. Their testimony was direct and to the point.

George Shedd said he had cut timber at the direct order of defendants; but admitted that it was notorious that Zorist had homesteaded on the land, and had posted notice and made improvements.

Frederick testified to the same effect, but on cross-examination admitted that he "detestable" Zorist. He admitted that he would like to see the defendants convicted, but declared that he believed in "forgiving his enemies." This raised a laugh at the court, which the court promptly suppressed, and the trial proceeded.

John Uhlman testified in a similar strain, but on cross-examination admitted that he young timber was cut, none wantonly destroyed and destroyed, and that Zorist's homestead was a matter of general notoriety.

Julius Pfeiffer saw Zorist's house and his notice and knew that his house was notorious; that water had been brought to the claim and that some of the ground had been cultivated.

The Government then rested and the case went over until this morning, when the defense will begin. After this case comes a second for alleged depredations on section 2.

WANTS THE WILL PRODUCED.

The petition filed Monday by Francisco Yndort to have the will of Soledad Cornejo de Yndort produced and admitted to probate is a rather sensational proceeding.

Francisco is the son of the deceased. He alleges that while his mother, Soledad, was alive he was a half of her property was given to him. The property in question is now very valuable, it being in the neighborhood of Seventh street and Central avenue. The petitioner claims that his mother deeded all of the lands in trust to her brother, Don A. F. Cornejo, and at her death left a will above stated. The will, it is alleged, has been suppressed or destroyed. The property involved is worth \$250,000.

SUPREME COURT.

At the session of the Supreme Court yesterday, on motion of S. P. Mulford and the presentation of a license from the Supreme Court of Illinois, A. E. Nutt of San Diego was admitted to practice.

The case of the Willamette Steam Mill and Lumber Company and others against Kremer and others was submitted after argument.

The case of Manning against Den was also argued and submitted. M. Whaling made a plea for the appellant.

The case of Frederick against Hunsman was also argued and submitted, as was also the case of Hewitt against Den and others. Orders were also issued in several other cases.

Court Notes.

The Supreme Court in bank yesterday granted W. A. Sprague a writ of habeas corpus made returnable before the Supreme Court in bank at San Francisco, April 27 at 10 a. m.

No session of court was held in Department Six yesterday.

T. F. Joyce yesterday got a judgment against the city for \$15.60 in Department Five. It was due on a contract for building the Seventh-street school.

Associate Justice T. B. McFarland arrived from the North yesterday afternoon. Owing to illness in his family he has been detained in San Francisco.

The case of Heiman against Whiting and also against the San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company was submitted for decision in Department Five yesterday. It involves \$2000 alleged to be due for material furnished the defendants.

The appeal case of W. B. Taney against the county of Los Angeles was decided by Judge McKinley yesterday. The judgment of the lower court was reversed. Taney sued the county for \$75 for services as deputy coroner during January. Justice Owens gave him a judgment for \$75. The case was appealed to the higher court, with the result of a reversal.

In Department Four, a motion was yesterday given a judgment in foreclosure against H. A. Carlson for \$1000.

In Department One yesterday N. Urguies was on trial on a charge of robbery. Urguies, it is alleged, attempted to steal hay from the barn of M. D. Beall in La Balfonia township. The case was all completed except instructions to the jury. Today it will be given to the jury to decide.

The case of Alpheus Bull against J. W. Strong and others, was on trial yesterday in Department Three. This is an action to set aside a trust deed to a three-quarter interest in 220 acres in the Los Nietos tract. It is claimed that Bull advanced money to Strong in 1882 to work a quartz mine in Placer county. Bull claims the land was deeded to him in trust for the money advanced, and by Bull to be more than that amount. The defendant also claims that Bull sold the mine and land to county for more than the money advanced. The case has not yet been concluded.

The Supreme Court now has before it for decision an important mechanic's lien case. It being the Willamette Steam Mill Lumber Company and others against M. Kremer and others. It is a petition for a re-hearing, the court having heard the case

once. Yesterday it was argued again and submitted. The declaration covers some points that have not before been passed on.

New Suits.

The following new suits were yesterday filed with the County Clerk:

Isaac N. Van Nys sued James C. Hickey as a stockholder of the Santa Ana Hotel and Land Company for \$1273.97 alleged to be due on a promissory note.

A petition for the probate of the will of John Hall was filed by R. C. Kirkpatrick, who died March 30, leaving an estate valued at \$1000.

Any Hepp petitioned to have the will of Charles Hepp, who died April 11, leaving an estate valued at \$7500, admitted to probate.

H. L. Pinney filed eleven suits to recover street assessments against the following parties: E. C. Burlingame, M. E. Lawlor, F. A. Dunham, T. A. Lucenbach, J. Lyons et al., J. W. Ernest et al., M. Starr, Peter Neis et al., and the California Bank.

G. H. Luby also sued S. E. Burlingame on a street assessment.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Only those transfers of \$1000 and over are specified below. Those below \$1000 are summarized at the end of the list.]

LOS ANGELES, April 14.

CONVEYANCES.

Elizabeth Roberts to Edward E. Gaylord—Lots 1 and 2, Roberts subdivision Pasadena 42—\$8,500.

James W. Davis to William Riley—Lots 1 and 2, block 2, Angelino Heights 7—\$8,500.

George D. Whitcomb to John D. Jessup—Lots 17 and 18, block M, Glendora 15—\$12,500.

Isaac N. Van Nys to George D. Whitcomb—Lots 9 and 10, block D and lot 8, block J, Glendora 10,000.

Miss Kate Ott to Mrs. Isabel Gillespie—Lot 50 to M. Finks subdivision of Valencuela tract 18—\$2,180.

J. B. Corson to Mrs. Flora A. Corson—Lots 17 to 23, incs. 30 to 34 incs., lots 38 to 43, incs. 25 to 28, also lots 42 and 29 of subdivision of lands and Park Place Imp Co 13—\$1,400.

John F. Lantry to W. B. Johnson—Lot 44, block 4, Meadow Glen tract, \$4000.

Edward Emerson and Mina Emerson to Mark A. Harris—Lots 3, Vawter's subdivision of blocks 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, also lots 13 and 14, block L, Vawter's Ocean View tract, \$1200.

Richard A. Gentry to L. D. DeCamp—Undivided 1/2 interest in part of lot 9, block 30, Huber tract, 2, 280, \$1550.

The San José Ranch Company to George H. Strong—W. 1/2 of N. 1/2 of SW 1/4 of sec 7, T. 18, S. 19, W. 22, 21, \$3000.

SUMMARY.

Number over \$1000..... 10
Amount..... \$ 24,675
Number under \$1000..... 3
Amount..... \$ 3,516
Number nominal..... 10
Total..... \$ 27,591

A Golden Opportunity.

The phenomenal success of the average orange grower in Southern California has so enhanced the value of all lands which are well adapted to citrus fruit culture, that poor men almost feel shut out from the acquisition of a piece of land large enough to plant a paying citrus grove.

But lands are still offered by the owners of a large tract in San Bernardino county at prices and on terms which bring them within the reach of a poor man's pocket, and which present a golden opportunity for those who want orange lands.

This land almost joins one of the oldest and best established orchards in San Bernardino county. It also lies just beside improved land which is held at from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

You can buy the land we refer to for \$75 per acre, and you can take your pick of any piece not less than ten acres, out of 1800 acres, and you will have water piped to your land, and one inch to seven acres guaranteed, and subject only to the conditions connected with the irrigation district in which this land is located.

For clerks, salaried men, or ladies employed in business which enables them to lay by a small sum monthly, here is an opportunity to buy a piece of land which will grow in value more rapidly than any investment you can make with your savings.

An arrangement can be made for planting and caring for small tracts at low rates. After the first payment is made the balance can be paid in any installments which may suit the purchaser.

For maps and full particulars call on or address Foundexter & List, 125 West Second street, Los Angeles, Cal., or L. L. Rogers, Colton.

N. B.—Free carriage at Colton meets the morning train from Los Angeles to show these lands.

A FAMOUS RESORT.

Picturesque Mountain and Canyon Scenery—Hot Springs That Rival the Celebrated Arkansas Hot Springs.

A paradise for Consumptives, and a sanitarium for Rheumatism, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Skin and Nervous diseases.

The celebrated Arrowhead Hot Springs are now under the sole direction and management of H. C. Royer, M. D., a surgeon and physician of well-known ability through the East and this city, besides being a very pleasant gentleman socially, and possessing rare executive and business qualities, so essential for the success of an institution of this kind.

We predict that under Mr. Royer's management, Arrowhead Hot Springs will become the most famous resort for the invalid on the Pacific Coast.

Nature has been lavish in giving all that man could ask. An elevation of 2100 feet above the ocean, air of the best bracing and invigorating, an abundance of pure mountain water, besides a large number of boiling Hot Springs, the analysis and use of which shows them to possess curative powers unsurpassed by any other water. With the best of air, hot mineral baths mud, or rather magnetic sand, mixed with hot mineral water. Beautiful scenery, galvanism and dynamo electricity, a first class hotel, with modern improvements, fresh milk, vegetables and fruit produced on the Arrowhead farming land. It seems that with all these the invalid could ask but little besides.

Arrowhead Hot Springs are situated six miles from San Bernardino, from which daily afternoon stage and mail run to the hotel. Additional information concerning this popular resort can be obtained of their agent, C. S. Trajagren, at the Turkish Baths, 230 South Main street.

SEE MRS. DR. WELLS, who has for many years successfully practiced in giving prompt relief in tumors, eruptions, ovarian and rectal diseases, even from first treatment. Electricity used when needed. Scores of testimonials and references at offices, 210 1/2 Clinton, 220 N. Broadway.

HOW IS YOUR CHILD?

Swift's Specific is the great developer, of delicate children. It regulates the secretions; it stimulates the skin to healthy action, and assists nature in development.

There is no tonic for children equal to S. S. S.

Send for our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE RAILROADS.

"Uncle" John Clark's Change of Base—Gould's Western Trip.

"Uncle" John Clark, one of the most popular railroad men in the city, has accepted a position as passenger agent with the Denver and Rio Grande, with headquarters in San Francisco. Uncle John has held the position of passenger agent for the Union Pacific in this city for some years past, and has made many warm friends.

He will turn the office here over to his successor, Mr. Joyce, today, and will go to San Francisco Friday or Saturday, to assume the duties of his new office.

Monday. The boys in the Union Pacific office were all "broke up" when informed of the change yesterday afternoon, and several of them looked as if they wanted to take a good old-fashioned cry.

SCRAP HEAT.

H. H. Courtright, general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday, and will pass a brief vacation here for the benefit of his health.

It is said that Jay Gould will not visit Los Angeles until he can come all the way over his own railroad. Some people would be satisfied with a pass, but Mr. Gould either buys or builds the road over which he goes visiting.

AARON SMITH.

The District Attorney Suggests That He Request Be Granted.

The District Attorney, to whom was referred the communication of Aaron Smith addressed to the Board of Supervisors on Monday in reference to an investigation of the amount of money drawn by him from the treasury of this county, yesterday sent to the board the following opinion:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors: GENTLEMEN: With reference to the request of Aaron Smith, that you investigate certain charges alleged to have been made against him in improperly drawing funds from the treasury of this county, I would respectfully suggest that you forthwith summon all persons making such charges before your honorable body to testify to any facts within their knowledge concerning the misappropriation of any county funds.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES MCCLACHLAN,
District Attorney.

The board took no action upon this report yesterday. Today a meeting will be held, however, and the matter will then come up.

Syrup of Figs.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities commend it to all.

It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 TO 5 P. M.

SUNDAYS: 10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2, 1890.—I wish to testify to the wonderful skill of Dr. Tom She Bin in my case. I was taken a year ago with a rough and gradually as my flesh and strength until last I had to take to my bed during the last three months of my sickness. I spat blood and water constantly and two weeks previous to my seeing Dr. Tom She Bin I could eat nothing; only took the water. I had night sweats continuously. Four days after I commenced treatment with Dr. Tom She Bin I could get out of bed alone and in three weeks I was entirely well. I should also state that I took treatment from several other doctors before this, without any benefit. I am now able to do a day's work without any difficulty, and am only too glad to give this testimony.

MARK
My son, 9 years old, was taken down with typhoid fever. His treatment under hospital doctors for six weeks with no benefit. His whole system was swollen, and he became very weak. He was a good boy, and we gave him up. Reading of Dr. Tom She Bin we commenced treatment. In fifteen days after he was running around the yard. I firmly believe the doctor saved my son's life. I am now able to do a day's work without any difficulty, and am only too glad to give this testimony.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12, 1890.—By the recommendation of Dr. Tom She Bin as a spend a doctor, I was sick a long time with consumption and was given up by all the other doctors. He cured me completely and only charged me \$2.00. I am a well man and feel that I cannot say too much about Dr. Tom She Bin in my favor.

Real Estate Agent Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14, 1890.—I hereby certify that Dr. Tom She Bin has cured me of consumption. I want the public to know that they can have confidence in him as I believe him to be the best physician on the Coast. He has made a perfect cure in my case and I was very bad when I went to him. I had also a good many cures he has made in other kinds of cases. His treatment only cost \$15.00, about one-tenth of what I have thrown away on other doctors.

BERNARD FRANCISCO, Los Angeles.

I have been sick four years with heart disease, suffering terribly with pain in my heart and back. I took treatment under the best Chicago physicians with no benefit. I then moved to Los Angeles to get the benefit of the climate and change, but it did not help me. Hearing of Dr. Tom She Bin I went to him and he gave me a medicine which I took for one month and a half, and was completely cured, so that I am able to do a day's work without any difficulty, and am only too glad to give this testimony.

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"Purity Strength-Perfection"

CLEVELAND'S

SUPERIOR Baking Powder

Absolutely the Best.

HIGHEST IN LEAVENING POWER OF ALL THE PURE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS

U.S. REPORT, AUG. 1890.

ECONOMICAL FUEL.

Wholesale S. F. WELLINGTON LUMP COAL. Retail

AT REDUCED PRICES.

If your dealer does not keep it ring up Tel. 361 or leave your order with

HANCOCK BANNING,

Importers, 130 W. Second St.

Cal. Pine and Juniper wood sawed and split to order.

THE NOTED CHINESE PHYSICIAN, DR. TOM SHE BIN,

Of Canton, China.

AT 361 N. MAIN ST. UP STAIRS. Opposite Baker Block.

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AINAXAB

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN ELIXIR FOR THE SKIN.

The immense sale of this well-known and limited edition of the proof of its intrinsic worth. Its great value consists not merely in giving to the skin a brilliant and healthy appearance, but in the genuine and permanent tone, vigor and bloom which nothing but perfect health of the system can impart. This remarkable preparation has proven a boon to thousands afflicted with diseases of the skin. It is perfectly harmless, cooling and effective in its action, so much so that it can be safely used on the skin of a babe just born. It will also cure the most inveterate diseases, such as salt rheum, eczema, itch, poison oak, erysipelas, dandruff, diseases of the scalp and blood poison. No one who has once used it will ever be without it. It will make the roughest skin smooth, soft, and velvety. It is guaranteed to be perfectly harmless, containing neither mercury, lead, or other corrosive poisons. In fact the Ainaxab has been so long and thoroughly tested that it is not necessary to say more.

For sale by all Druggists. PRICE, \$1.00

AINAXAB MANUFACTURING CO., San Francisco, Cal.

DR. WONG,

The Famous Chinese Physician,

Has all kinds of Herbs and Medicines for sale at his Sanitarium, 718 SOUTH MAIN ST., Los Angeles, Cal. Good rooms and the best of attention to patients remaining at the Sanitarium for treatment. Hundreds have been cured by him, when given up by other physicians. See his testimonials, a sample of which is as follows:

Three months ago my daughter was taken sick, bloated terribly, limbs became cold and finally she became unconscious and one side became paralyzed and she was given up to die. Dr. Wong's medicine restored her to perfect health.

MRS. MARY SULLY, 205 Garland St., Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1, 1891.

Six years ago my son was very sick. I employed three different doctors for three weeks, but none of them afforded any relief, nor could they tell me the kind of disease my son was afflicted with. When it was evident my son could not live, Dr. Wong examined him and said that he was suffering from one of the 21 forms of stomach disease. Dr. Wong's medicine relieved him at once and effected a permanent cure in a few days' time, and he has never been sick or taken any medicine since taking Dr. Wong's medicine.

JOHN GENILA, 135 S. Workman St., Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1, 1891.

After I had suffered severely from blood poisoning and had failed to get relief from the doctors, I tried Dr. Wong's medicine and was completely cured in two months' time. I endorse Dr. Wong's medicine as the most reliable I have ever known of in four years' observation and experience.

D. STEELE, 257 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1, 1891.

Two months ago my wife took medicine of Dr. Wong for bronchitis and asthma, now she is the best of health and is enjoying life. For fifteen years she suffered and during that time I employed five different physicians and paid them hundreds of dollars, but none of them benefited her in the least. All the doctors advised me to move to another climate as the only thing that would ever afford her relief.

W. H. PENDLETON, Jr., Downer, Los Angeles, Cal., November 1, 1890.

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Examination and Consultation Free.

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OIL WELL SUPPLIES

[ESTABLISHED 1881.]

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TURKEY made a move to prevent a Russian war vessel from passing the Dardanelles yesterday, but subsequently yielded to the vigorous protests of the Russian ambassador and let the vessel proceed. The old treaty providing that only Turkish war vessels should pass the straits is much of a dead letter.

It was reported at the Pacific Rolling Mills in San Francisco that certain of the union molders who went on strike had placed dynamite in the mills. The workmen were scared and stopped work. Any such dastardly attempts as this can but hasten the day when these boycotting unions will fall into the ditch which they have been digging for themselves.

MEMBERS of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union are interesting themselves in getting signatures from ladies to a pledge not to wear the bodies or feathers of birds. The practice of wearing entire bodies of birds in hats is certainly a most hideous one, apart from the unnecessary destruction of songsters which attaches to it. Let the women wear ostrich feathers, and Southern California will supply them.

DEATHS by the grip in New York continue to increase, while in Chicago the disease shows no signs of abating. In Brooklyn, on Sunday last, there were no funerals than on any day since the victims of the great theater fire were buried in 1876. In England and France the influenza is reported to be becoming epidemic. It looks as if there was some truth in the theories of atmospheric disturbance as a cause of this sickness.

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By Telegram to The Times.

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In long speech of acceptance he explained the object of the congress to be the consideration of various questions of peculiar interest to the West and South. Kelly laid all the blame of agricultural depression upon the too small circulating medium. As a relief he suggested the recoinage of silver, the raising of silver money to the standard of gold.

John W. Springer of Illinois, was elected temporary secretary. The chairman then presented Gov. Francis, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of Missouri. He said the congress marked a new era in agricultural, commercial, and financial history.

In the early history of the country such discussion of agricultural questions has resulted in a revolution. The people of the West were now crying for relief, but the manner of relief was sought not by the law, but by the deluge of the deluge. Different causes were assigned for the depression of western interests. Heretofore Federal legislation has been in the interest of the East. It was necessary now for the West to stand together, and there were many things the West desired in advocacy of which she should be earnest. Reciprocity with Mexico, Canada and South America and with all the countries of the world was desired by the West. The West wanted the Mississippi connected with the great lakes by improved waterways. It wanted an international railway. It wanted better value for its products. It wanted the things that the West must get together upon.

Dwight Thatcher welcomed the delegates on behalf of Kansas. The congress then adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon. Upon resuming the session, the delegates read, among them being one from President Harrison.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

In his letter the President says: "Public discussion of the conditions affecting agricultural and business prosperity cannot be helpful if it is conducted on broad lines and is hospitable to differences of opinion. The extraordinary developments of the production of agricultural products taken place in a recent period in this country, by reason of the rapid enlargement of the area of tillage under the favoring laws of the United States, have naturally called attention to the value and, indeed, necessity of larger markets. I am one of those who believe that the home market is necessarily the best for products as it measurably emancipates producers from the exactions of transportation companies. If the farmer could sell his surplus produce to consumers out of his farm wagon his independence and his profits would be larger and surer. It seems to me, as good as to state a law of nature, that the market for our staple farm products without impairing the home market by opening manufacturing trades to competition in which foreign producers paying a lower scale of wages would have the advantage—a policy that would reduce the number of our people engaged in manufacturing and diminish their ability to purchase food products, and thus reduce wages, without being helpful to those now engaged in agriculture."

Farmers insist that products have been too far below a fair price, and I think so, too. I venture to repeat that the plea they make involves the concession that other things may be too cheap as well as corn. The farmer, who claims a good living and profits for his work, should concede the same to every other man and woman who toils."

The President continues by saying: "I look with great confidence to the development of reciprocal trade relations with Central and South America, and the removal of European restrictions on our meats and cattle. No effort and none of the powers vested in the Executive should be left unused to secure the removal of such obstacles. My deliberations will probably also embrace consideration of the question of the volume and character of our currency, and it will be possible and would not be inappropriate for me in this letter to enter upon an elaborate discussion of these questions."

And first, I believe that every person who thoughtfully considers the question will agree with me upon the proposition which is at the heart of all our monetary troubles—the currency question, namely, that the dollar, paper or coin, issued by the United States must be made and kept in the United States as good as any other dollar so long as any paper money issued or authorized by the United States Government is accepted in commerce and is equivalent to the best coined dollar that we issue, and as long as every coined dollar, whether of silver or gold, is assured of equal value in commerce and in the payment of taxes, there need be no fear as to excess of money. The more of such money the better; but on the other hand, when any issue of paper or coined dollars in buying and selling is rated at a less value than any other paper or coined dollar, we have passed the limit of safe currency in financial matters. Dollars of different values only the poorest will circulate."

As I have always believed, and do now more than ever believe, in bimetalism, and favor the fullest use of silver in connection with our currency, that is a compatible maintenance of the parity of the gold and silver dollar in their commercial use. Nothing, in my judgment, would so tend to the restoration of silver as legislation

CHINESE AT CHINO.

Angry Ranchers Remove the Celestials.

Funeral of the Late ex-Governor Waterman at San Diego.

Sensational Episode in the Olsen Trial—Lawyers vs. Detectives.

The State Press Association in Session at Napa—Some Sharp Earthquakes up North—Other Coast News.

By Telegraph to The Times.
CHINO (Cal.), April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Two men farming beets under contract with Mr. Gird at Chino, having employed and put a gang of Chinamen at work, the other renters and farmers late last night assembled a crowd with weapons and hauled them off the ranch. Large rentals have been offered by Chinese for large tracts of land, to cultivate sugar beets and for gardening, but Mr. Gird has always opposed their employment on his ranch. At present no Chinamen are employed here.

THE LAST RITES.

Funeral Services Over the Remains of ex-Gov. R. W. Waterman.
SAN DIEGO, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Funeral services over the remains of ex-Gov. R. W. Waterman were held at his late residence on Florence Heights this afternoon, the interment taking place at Mount Hope cemetery. The large residence was entirely inadequate to accommodate the number of people who attended. Among those present were many prominent persons from the northern counties. The floral decorations were numerous and the cortege which followed the remains to the cemetery was the largest ever brought together in San Diego.
The services at the house were simple. The body of the ex-Governor rested in a plain black cloth-covered casket, richly ornamented with oak leaves and acorns, and was placed in a hearse. The plate had simply the name and date of birth.
Business was suspended in all the public and many of the private offices and stores today, and flags at half-mast. The county and city officials and various organizations, with the exception of the militia, attended the services in a body.

MONTEREY EXCITED.

A Land Decision by Secretary Noble Causes.
MONTEREY, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Great excitement prevails here today over the news of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior confirming Garber's survey of tract No. 1 of the pueblo lands of Monterey. Those lands, which aggregate 40,000 acres, are very valuable, and for thirty years have been held by David Jacks, who claims the lands by a sale made by the Board of Trustees at that time. The patent of these lands will be issued to the city of Monterey in a few days, and Jacks will undoubtedly sue the city for the title of the same. The city claims that the title was made by the United States and that it is the duty of the city to sue for the title. Preparations by citizens are now being made to call a mass-meeting for tomorrow evening relative to taking legal action to protect the city's lands.

THE OLSEN CASE.

Another Sensational Day in the Merced Murder Trial.
MERCED, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] The Olsen case opened this morning with William Jacobs still on the stand. He is the merchant whom both Olsen and Iveti dealt with. Being shown the clothing he at once recognized Olsen's suit as the clothes worn on the day of Iveti's funeral, but as to Iveti's overcoat he was in doubt. He was then asked if Fowler and Detective Law ever called at his store, but before he had time to answer Budd jumped up excitedly and said that he (Fowler) shook his head as if giving the witness a pointer. The attorney for the defense said he was getting tired of these accusations, and Budd should take the witness stand if he wanted to prove them.
At this, Budd, Fowler and McCabe each successively swore that they saw Fowler shake his head, but could not say that he was looking at the witness. He might have done it absent-mindedly.
Fowler took the stand and said that if he shook his head he did not know it, and it was not for the witness.
The court decided that Fowler was innocent and hoped such accusations would not again be made unless they could be proved. Horsley Snelling, the postmaster, then swore that he saw Olsen on Sunday night. He described his dress, and his testimony tallied with other evidence.
The next witness gave a very important testimony. At the preliminary examination this witness was very unwilling to give testimony, as he was a farm hand employed by Mrs. Olsen. He was called on the morning after the murder, was at the ranch when the detectives came and showed them the room where August kept his clothes. They showed him a pair of pants and shoes. He saw Olsen have on the same pants on Monday morning. He thought they were Bill Olsen's, but August wore them. The witness said he did not know when the court adjourned. The attorneys now think it will take about a week more to hear the balance of the testimony.

State Press Association.
NAPA, April 14.—Members of the California Press Association and their families, numbering about one hundred, arrived today, and the first session of the meeting was held tonight in the Opera House. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Fuller and Mr. Francis of the Napa Register, to which E. B. Prior of the Oroville Mercury responded in the absence of President Shoemaker, who is sick and unable to be present. A. B. Nye of the Oakland Enquirer, read a paper on "The modern newspaper."

Sensational Suit.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court today by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company to have the claim of Gus Brame, for \$2000, set aside. The company claims that Gus Brame caused the death of his brother Eric to secure the insurance on his life. Eric Brame was burned to death at Santa Cruz some months ago, and Gus was tried for the murder and acquitted.

Hall and Fitzsimmons.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Joe Harris, manager of Jim Hall, the Australian lightweight, today withdrew the \$2500 which he posted here recently to bind the match between Hall and Fitzsimmons for the purse of \$15,000 offered by the Ashland (Or.) Athletic Club. Harris notified the Astoria Club of his action, and this evening the president of the club wired Harris that the club's offer was closed.

Fish Commission Organized.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The California Fish Commission was organized permanently today with the following officers: Joseph D. Redding, president; Ramon E. Wilson, secretary; Joseph Moritz, treasurer; Wells, Fargo & Co., bankers.

Blown Up by Giant Powder.
PORTLAND (Or.), April 14.—Word has reached here from La Centre, Wash., of a terrible accident which occurred near the latter place yesterday. A farmer named Holcomb had placed some giant powder in the stove. The powder exploded demolishing the house. Two daughters of Holcomb, aged 14 and 16, were instantly killed and

Holcomb and his wife were seriously if not fatally injured.

Central Pacific Election.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company held its annual meeting today. The following directors were elected: Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, C. F. Crocker, C. E. Bretherton, Timothy Hopkins, A. N. Towne and E. H. Miller, Jr.

Earthquakes up North.
VISALIA, April 14.—There was an earthquake here at 10:30 last night. The vibrations were from north to south.
HEALDSBURG, April 14.—There was a sharp shock of earthquake at 11:40 last night at this place.

COULD WILL SMASH IT.

The Western Passenger Association Going to Pieces.
CHICAGO, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] To all appearances the Western Traffic Association is on the point of dissolution. The prediction that the Gould lines would not be represented at the meeting of the advisory board today was fulfilled. No representatives of either the Union Pacific or Great Northern were present. There being no quorum present it was decided to adjourn until tomorrow.
The failure to secure a quorum is regarded in railway circles as a pretty safe indication that Jay Gould has decided to smash the agreement. A prominent railroad man said this afternoon:

The importance of the Western Traffic Association has been exaggerated from the start. It was not what the presidents aimed at when they met in New York. It would not do to acknowledge failure, so they patched up an impracticable agreement which in two weeks will support itself. It is true rates have been better maintained this winter than for several years, but the Federal grand juries and not the Western Traffic Association are to be thanked for that.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ENGLISH STRIKING WEAVERS AGAIN RIOTING.

Bismarck Advises Germany to Make a Big Show at the World's Fair—A Corner in Corn.
By Telegraph to The Times.
LONDON, April 14.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The riotous conduct of the striking weavers at Bradford, Yorkshire, continues. A large concourse of people gathered this morning about the Town Hall square. Great excitement prevails. The proprietors of the mills say the workers are perfectly willing to return to work, but are terrorized by the leaders and labor agitators.
Rioting was renewed this evening. The mob numbered at least 20,000 persons. The street lamps were extinguished by the rioters. The military, police and special constables charged and dispersed the mob. Many persons were injured.
The rioters again gathered in Sunbridge street at 10 o'clock tonight. The police attempted to dislodge the men, but their efforts proved futile. Finally the police made a flank movement and by this means succeeded in making the rioters beat a retreat, but not without a fierce struggle, during which all windows in buildings on Sunbridge street were smashed by the shower of missiles with which the strikers sought to repulse the police.

BISMARCK'S ADVICE.

He Urges Germans to Be Well Represented at the Chicago Fair.
BERLIN, April 14.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Hamburger Nachrichten today publishes an interview with Prince Bismarck in the course of which referring to the Chicago fair the ex-chancellor said: "It will be a great pity and mistake if German manufacturers allow their dislike of the McKinley law to influence them against taking part in the exhibition. Germany and the United States have always been good friends. Of the two countries neither have conflicting territorial interests nor are they political rivals; besides, Germany and Americans are bound by ties of amity, kinship and common interests. Therefore it would be regrettable if Germany is not fully represented at the exhibition."

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Detectives Watching the Doings of Gamblers in Grain.
BERLIN, April 14.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Ministry of Commerce has ordered the police agents to institute private inquiries in regard to the corn ring which it is alleged has sent enormous quantities of corn to Rotterdam in order to maintain prices here by an artificial scarcity. Speculators for a fall have been reduced to great difficulties to deliver corn sold on account. It is reported that detectives are watching the operations of the exchange and all members of the ring will be expelled from the bourse, where intense excitement prevails.

VIENNA, April 14.—Salisbury sent a cable dispatch to the British minister at Santiago de Chile, and another to the British Admiral in command of the Pacific station. In these dispatches the premier said that the closing of the nitrate ports of Chile, by order of President Balmaceda was a serious matter, and that the British government was interested in trade with Chile that the British Admiral in Chilean waters will protect their interests, and that England does not recognize the double exaction of duties now collected by the Chilean Congressional party and by President Balmaceda's adherents, but Salisbury advised the British merchants to pay the duties in order to avoid trouble, and to do so under protest.

WILL ACT TOGETHER.
VIENNA, April 14.—The Press says Germany and Austria have decided to act together in respect to commercial relations with other States.
VIENNA, April 14.—The municipal election held here resulted in all the Liberal and Anti-Liberal candidates being returned. Consequently all candidates of the clerical party are excluded from having any voice in the administration and conduct of the public schools of this city.

STANLEY GOVERNOR OF CONGO.
BRUSSELS, April 14.—The Ettoile says Henry M. Stanley has been appointed Governor of the Congo State.

GRANVILLE'S SUCCESSOR.
LONDON, April 14.—A meeting of members who compose the Liberal party in the House of Lords was held today. It transpires that the Earl of Kimberley, who held many high offices, is to succeed pro tem. Earl Granville as Liberal leader in the House.

DUE TO THE MCKINLEY ACT.
LONDON, April 14.—The Welsh tin plate works will close their works for one month from July. They have been forced to restrict the output in consequence of the new American tariff law.

Count Levenhaupt's Funeral.
WILMINGTON (Del.), April 14.—The remains of Count Levenhaupt were interred this afternoon in the Bayard family vault in the old Swedes cemetery. Members of the family, relatives and friends, all of whom attended the wedding of the Count to Miss Ellen Bayard thirteen days before, assembled to see the last rites.
Hawaii's Sugar Output.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The steamship Australia arrived this morning from Honolulu.
The Hawaiian Gazette says that between the 15th and 25th ultimo, alone 13,000 tons of sugar left Honolulu by steam, and since the 25th 3000 more have gone by sail, making an unprecedented tonnage.

NAGGING RUDINI.

Italian Deputies Dissatisfied with His Action.

Minister Porter Says He Has No Expectation of a Recall.

Newspapers Printing What Purports to Be Blaine's Reply.

A Straw from Stockton—An Italian Resident Called Home to Serve in King Humbert's Army.

By Telegraph to The Times.
ROME, April 14.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] In the Chamber of Deputies today Marmuzi gave notice of his intention to ask the government what satisfaction had been asked for or obtained in the case of the Italian lynched in New Orleans. Luchini also gave notice that he would call attention to the action taken by the government in this matter.

A TALK WITH PORTER.
LONDON, April 14.—The Standard's Rome correspondent had an interview with Porter, United States minister to Italy. "Porter," says the correspondent, "was silent within the limits of official etiquette. He said he had not received an order of recall and there was no reason to believe he would receive one. Both governments look forward to a peaceful settlement of the New Orleans difficulty. The only action on the part of the Washington Government has been the initiation of an investigation, though Blaine has not yet sent an official note of the fact."

WANTING TO REAR FOR BLAINE.
The Rome correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that the Italian government has not received Blaine's note, the alleged text of which several papers have already published. The correspondent adds: "Should the note be really formulated in the terms given by the newspapers, the government would probably decline to answer it, but would allow it to be judged by public opinion."

ITALY WANTS HIM.

A Subject of Humbert Summoned to Join the Army.
STOCKTON, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Julius Ferrari, an Italian resident here, received notification Monday from the Italian consul at San Francisco to return to Italy and rejoin the Italian army, after which he was enrolled in the reserve corps and was free to go where he pleased, subject to further military duty in case of war as part of reserve forces. Arriving in California, he complied with the Italian law by reporting his whereabouts to the Italian consul. Ferrari is greatly worried, as he desires to remain here.

CALLED UPON TO HALT.

A Russian Warship Stopped in the Dardanelles.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] A Russian warship belonging to the volunteer fleet fitted out by popular subscription, was stopped by Turkish authorities on duty at Dardanelles. The Russian vessel was proceeding on her way to Vladivostok, Asia, near the northern limit of Korea, on the Sea of Japan. She was loaded with railroad materials. The officer in command of the Russian ship, upon being brought to beneath the guns of Fort Dardanelles, immediately appealed to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, Denelidoff, who in turn entered the strongest protest possible with the Turkish officials of this city.
Denelidoff claimed, in warm terms, that the action of the Turkish officials at Dardanelles was in direct and flagrant violation of commercial treaties existing between Russia and Turkey. After considerable interchange of views on the subject, the Russian vessel was allowed to pass. The action of the Turkish authorities stopping the Russian warship has taken ground of the treaty of 1841, concluded in that year by the five great powers and Turkey, by which it was decided that no ship of war belonging to any nation should pass through the Dardanelles without the express consent of Turkey.

TUPPER'S CHARGES.

A Breeze Among the Grand Trunk.
MONTREAL, April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] Sir Charles Tupper's charges that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company worked for the Liberal side in the last election, have stirred up President Henry Tyler, who made some vigorous statements regarding Tupper's remarks before sailing for England. A cable from London today says the meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders was very large, and Sir Henry Tyler in spite of opposition by a certain section read his report in which he charged Sir Charles Tupper with plainly stating that the Grand Trunk vote was company declined to sever from its independence. Before the election, the Grand Trunk was deserving of every favor from Dominion government, but too monstrous to be hurled at them by Tupper and his colleagues. Tupper's charges of corruption on the part of the board of the company are not deserving of serious consideration.
A noisy debate followed, but the report was finally adopted. Hill moved that the board be not re-elected and this was carried by an apparently large majority, but Sir Henry Tyler demanded a poll, which will take place tomorrow.

Left His Creditors in the Lurch.
ST. LOUIS, April 14.—It became known this morning that Pace McPherson, of the firm of McPherson, Switzer & Co., general brokers on Third street, has been missing from the city since last Friday. It is stated that his disappearance was caused by financial troubles, and that he had been making a loan of \$25,000 to McPherson. McPherson has been a leading society man. Charles M. Switzer, McPherson's partner, says there is not the slightest doubt in his mind that McPherson suicided. His losses do not affect the firm.

More Land for Boomers.
SAC AND FOX AGENCY (I. T.), April 14.—The work of allotting lands in severity to the Potawatomi Indians has just been completed. It consumed a period of four years. Allotments have been made to 1492 Potawatomi and 563 absent Shawnees, which have taken about 248,540 acres of the original Potawatomi reservation, which from an open acreage of 576,000 acres leaves a balance of a little over 327,000 acres to be thrown open to white settlement. Boomers are traveling through the country examining the land and trying to find out where the Indians are located.

A Cowardly Father.
CHRYSENE, April 14.—George McDermott, living in Big Horn Basin, beat his wife Sunday and she took refuge with the Maden family. McDermott sent word that unless the woman came home he would kill all of them, and started over, leading his boy and carrying a rifle. Tom Maden came out with his rifle and shot McDermott in the chest. Maden fired and the shot struck the child, killing it instantly and fatally wounding the father.

Brought Under Civil Service Rules.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—Upon recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, with the hearty concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the President has

ordered the classification under the civil service of school superintendents, their assistants, school teachers, physicians and matrons in the Indian service.

California Elections.
SAN JOSE, April 14.—The election resulted in the choice of J. W. Cook (Rep.) for City Clerk. Cookmen and school trustees are divided as before.
FRESNO, April 14.—The city election Monday was the liveliest ever held in the city. Nearly 1400 votes were polled. The Democrats elected the entire ticket save the city trustee in the Third ward and one school trustee.

Joined the Sugar Trust.
NEW YORK, April 14.—Willett & Gray and other prominent brokers in raw and refined sugars, state that an agreement has undoubtedly been entered into by the independent refiners and the trust by which competition between them is ended, and joint action in placing refined sugars on the market is provided for. The Wholesale Grocers' Association of the Middle and Eastern States are parties to the deal.

Venezuela Wants Gunboats.
NYACK (N. Y.), April 14.—An order has just been received by the Tappan Zee Company of Piermont, N. Y., to make four gunboats for the Venezuelan government, one to be ninety-five feet long and fourteen feet beam and the others sixty-five feet long and twelve feet beam.

BEGINNING TO YIELD.

STRIKERS IN THE COKE REGION WEAKENING.

Starvation and Eviction Starving Them in the Face—The Men Deeply Enraged at Their Leaders.

By Telegraph to The Times.
SCOTTDALE (Pa.), April 14.—[By the Associated Press.] The great strike is believed to be gradually nearing its close. Breaks from the ranks of the strikers were reported from all parts of the region to day. Great stirring is reported among the strikers. At headquarters it was said a dozen families were starting and many strikers are calling for aid. The feeling against the leaders is becoming bitter and threats of what they may expect if the strike is not soon settled are freely made.

Evictions were begun today in a determined manner. The families of two miners had taken an active part in the labor demonstrations were first thrown out. The evictions were carried on at Summit and Adelaid, and the scenes on the roads today are likely to be repeated all over the region. Tonight's reports are that the strikers' ranks are breaking at many points. The evictions is a powerful lever, and the rank and file of the strikers are becoming discouraged and in order to save postage, mailing it at El Paso.

Violated the Lottery Law.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—Nicholas Leib, helmer, manager of the Mexican International Banking Company of Juarez has been arrested at El Paso, Tex., in the act of mailing a quantity of lottery circulars. Despite the anti-lottery act, this company has been flooding the United States with lottery literature, and in order to save postage, mailing it at El Paso.

It Was a Murder.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The post mortem on the body of Mrs. Emily C. C. Fossum, alias Mrs. Dolle, the old woman who was found murdered under the trap door in her store on Monday, showed that the woman's neck was broken in three places, and was badly battered by some heavy instrument.

To Launch the Monterey.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The United States coast-defense vessel Monterey, now in course of construction at the Union Iron Works, will be launched April 28 in the presence of President Harrison.

Knocked Out.
SAN JOSE, April 14.—Charles Rochette was knocked out at the San José Athletic Club tonight by Gus Muller, in the twenty-ninth round. The fight was for \$500, and it was the best ever seen here. Rochette had the best of it up to the twentieth round, but because too weak to fight after that.

Twenty-Five Buildings Burned.
BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), April 14.—Fire at Piedmont destroyed twenty-five buildings. Loss, \$250,000.
Escondido's Postoffice.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The postoffice at Escondido, Cal., has been raised to the presidential class, and the present incumbent reappointed by the President.

Diss De Bar Missing.
NEW YORK, April 14.—Anna Odella Diss De Bar, the high priestess of spoonism, who last night announced that she was going to commit suicide, has not yet been found.
The Sale of Undrawn Poultry.
A lady says the following experience in buying undrawn poultry. How such an outrage as selling undrawn poultry can be tolerated is amazing. It is a filthy, unwholesome and barbarous custom, practiced by the dealers to increase their profits, and the ladies of Los Angeles should rebel against it. Here is what one woman thinks of it:

Two weeks ago a turkey was ordered and sent from the market late Saturday night. The next morning before breakfast I put my stale bread to soak and then looked after the turkey, which I immediately discovered from offensive odor had the intestines, the crop and the uncleaned gizzard left in. Had it not been Sunday I should have returned it to the market, but from force of circumstance—no other meat on hand—I was obliged to prepare it, as best I could, for dinner. After the meal was concluded I recounted my trials with the fowl to a lady in the house, who said: "I would not have mentioned it had you not been the first to bring up the subject, but the moment I entered the door after church I knew, from the odor, of the condition in which you found the turkey."

I determined from that time on to wage a continual warfare against this unwholesome practice, and the only way out of the dilemma that I can see for the housekeepers all over the land to unite in crying out against this unmitigated outrage. We can never hope to cure the evil by appealing to the farmers' ideas of right and wrong, as our dealings are not directly with them; but by promptly returning all fowls not properly dressed to the markets, we can throw such odium upon the unclean practice that the dealers will understand that we intend to have our grievances settled.
It is a despicable outrage that has been practiced upon an innocent people for years, and all because there has been no concerted action, and apparently no way out of the difficulty. Can we not band ourselves together, the housekeepers of the land, and refuse to buy unless the fowls offered for sale are properly picked and drawn? In no other way can we hope to escape this gross injustice and imposition.

NO VISITOR

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Should Fall to Visit the

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

It will be found to be a Paragon of Perfection. The Magnificent Building, Its Elegant Equipments, the great variety of Amusements, both indoors and out, the

Balm, Genial Atmosphere,

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Mineral Water,

Free to all Guests, make the

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123 N. SPRING ST., Cor. Franklin.

T. D. YOMANS, Agent.

"THERE WILL BE NO WAR."

Col. Blanton Duncan on the Alleged

Col. Blanton Duncan, sometimes of Kentucky and occasionally of California, has given his views to an interviewer for a Louisville paper, to whom he said:

"There will be no war with Italy alone. In Italy's bankrupt condition it would be impossible for her to support a fleet at 3000 miles distance with munitions and provisions. With all its vast powers England could not hold the United States in the last century, principally because of the distance of the fleet and armies from their base. The fleet of Italy is very strong, and it is possible that for some weeks New York might be blockaded—but not damaged by bombardment, the distance being too great.

Brooklyn.—"Brooklyn might be injured. But the fleet, to be safe, would have to keep too far out at sea to do much damage, and after firing off all their shells there would be no way to replace the munitions except by another fleet. All the other American ports being open, hundreds of privateers would sweep away every Italian unarmed vessel. It would be a farce for Italy to make such an attempt. The new guns made by the United States are of such destructive power, with dynamite shells, that at three miles distance none of the strongest vessels would be safe, as the experiments have shown that dynamite lifts a vessel out of water and it collapses. The Italian navy could not be prepared under two weeks, and it would take over two weeks to reach our waters. Before that time our coast at Boston and New York would be lined with guns, which need only a hole dug down in the sand, and would keep any vessel three or four miles out at sea. Portland might be considerably damaged, but no other important Atlantic seaport."

Russia.—"There are other points, however, besides the want of money and the great distance, which would make any hostile attempt by Italy idiotic. Russia and France are prepared today to begin a great war, in which Italy, Austria and Germany will unite in the other camp. England will join them soon afterward, and Turkey will probably unite with Greece in supporting the Russian side. The czar is massing his troops now upon the German and Austrian border. He has but to give the signal and the war begins. The United States has always been more cordial with France and Russia than with any other European races. Today we are estranged from Germany over their prohibitory action; England for two years has had strained relations over the fishery and Alaskan questions. And now if Italy should quarrel with the United States and attempt to send the best of her navy on a Quixotic expedition what would happen? Russia would let those vessels get beyond recall, a week distant on the Atlantic, and then would come the signal for France over the Balkan question. France would hold the Mediterranean and Russia would not keep her great navy in the Baltic, but it would be sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the Italians first and then to be used effectively in capturing the whole continent. Russia needs money only to carry out the vast schemes of European and Asiatic conquest, and in the first movement by Italy would come within a week an alliance with the United States, and plenty of troops for all Russian purposes. If the Italians would lose their fleet, or if successful in getting away from our shore, they could not pass the French fleet in the Mediterranean unless the English fleet was sent to aid them, and in that contingency what would happen to England with the American and Russian fleets ready to convey hundreds of thousands of Irish into Ireland? Italy will not be permitted to make such a fatal move on the chessboard, as the English, German and Austrian statements see how disastrous it would be, and hence England's bullying course has been moderated toward us for the same reason."

CORN MAKES GOOD SOAP.

It is claimed that an eastern chemist has discovered a process for making soap from corn. The discovery promises to revolutionize the art of soap making. The product is said to be absolutely pure, and better than the finest toilet soap now made.—New York Journal.

DR. BLUM, Potomac Block.—Chronic deafness, noises in the ears, discharges from the ears, successfully treated. Free consultation. Hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. U. S. Government Report, August 17, 1890.

OUR SPRING SEASON HAS OPENED IN FULL BLAST

SOFT, DERBY, STRAW, CRUSH

The Public Gave the Verdict!

SIEGEL HAS THE LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES, MOST CORRECT STYLES.

OUR SPRING SEASON

HAS OPENED IN FULL BLAST

IN

SOFT, DERBY, STRAW, CRUSH

HATS!

Balm, Genial Atmosphere,

—AND THE DELICIOUS

Mineral Water,

Free to all Guests, make the

HOTEL DEL CORONADO

A VERITABLE EARTHLY PARADISE.

Coronado Agency and Bureau of Information.

123 N. SPRING ST., Cor. Franklin.

T. D. YOMANS, Agent.

"THERE WILL BE NO WAR."

Col. Blanton Duncan on the Alleged

Col. Blanton Duncan, sometimes of Kentucky and occasionally of California, has given his views to an interviewer for a Louisville paper, to whom he said:

"There will be no war with Italy alone. In Italy's bankrupt condition it would be impossible for her to support a fleet at 3000 miles distance with munitions and provisions. With all its vast powers England could not hold the United States in the last century, principally because of the distance of the fleet and armies from their base. The fleet of Italy is very strong, and it is possible that for some weeks New York might be blockaded—but not damaged by bombardment, the distance being too great.

Brooklyn.—"Brooklyn might be injured. But the fleet, to be safe, would have to keep too far out at sea to do much damage, and after firing off all their shells there would be no way to replace the munitions except by another fleet. All the other American ports being open, hundreds of privateers would sweep away every Italian unarmed vessel. It would be a farce for Italy to make such an attempt. The new guns made by the United States are of such destructive power, with dynamite shells, that at three miles distance none of the strongest vessels would be safe, as the experiments have shown that dynamite lifts a vessel out of water and it collapses. The Italian navy could not be prepared under two weeks, and it would take over two weeks to reach our waters. Before that time our coast at Boston and New York would be lined with guns, which need only a hole dug down in the sand, and would keep any vessel three or four miles out at sea. Portland might be considerably damaged, but no other important Atlantic seaport."

Russia.—"There are other points, however, besides the want of money and the great distance, which would make any hostile attempt by Italy idiotic. Russia and France are prepared today to begin a great war, in which Italy, Austria and Germany will unite in the other camp. England will join them soon afterward, and Turkey will probably unite with Greece in supporting the Russian side. The czar is massing his troops now upon the German and Austrian border. He has but to give the signal and the war begins. The United States has always been more cordial with France and Russia than with any other European races. Today we are estranged from Germany over their prohibitory action; England for two years has had strained relations over the fishery and Alaskan questions. And now if Italy should quarrel with the United States and attempt to send the best of her navy on a Quixotic expedition what would happen? Russia would let those vessels get beyond recall, a week distant on the Atlantic, and then would come the signal for France over the Balkan question. France would hold the Mediterranean and Russia would not keep her great navy in the Baltic, but it would be sent over the Atlantic to help us to crush the Italians first and then to be used effectively in capturing the whole continent. Russia needs money only to carry out the vast schemes of European and Asiatic conquest, and in the first movement by Italy would come within a week an alliance with the United States, and plenty of troops for all Russian purposes. If the Italians would lose their fleet, or if successful in getting away from our shore, they could not pass the French fleet in the Mediterranean unless the English fleet was sent to aid them, and in that contingency what would happen to England with the American and Russian fleets ready to convey hundreds of thousands of Irish into Ireland? Italy will not be permitted to make such a fatal move on the chessboard, as the English, German and Austrian statements see how disastrous it would be, and hence England's bullying course has been moderated toward us for the same reason."

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of

PASADENA

Office: No. 261-2 E. Colorado Street.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

Preparations Under Way for the President's Visit.

THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

A Reception, Banquet and Drive—Items of Personal Interest—The Usual Batch of Brevities.

President Harrison and party are scheduled to arrive in Pasadena from Riverside about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, April 23. From 8 o'clock till 10 they will be tendered a public reception at the Hotel Green parlor, to be followed by a banquet to a limited number of invited guests. The following morning the party will be driven about town and be presented with floral offerings by the school children. This briefly summarizes the manner of entertainment the guests will be accorded here.

A meeting of the Committee of seven appointed to arrange for the entertainment and party was held yesterday morning in the Board of Trade rooms. James A. Buchanan was called upon to preside and A. B. Manahan acted as secretary.

After some discussion a motion put by W. E. Arthur that a committee be appointed to attend to floral decorations, etc., was passed. Mr. Buchanan appointed James Clarke, T. P. Lukens and C. D. Daggett members of the committee. It was recommended that the public-school children and scholars be enlisted to aid in this work, each scholar, say, to contribute a bouquet, and all the contributions to be arranged as the committee may think proper.

On motion of P. M. Green it was decided that a carriage ride about town the morning following the arrival of the guests should be a feature of the entertainment, and an amendment offered by W. U. Masters was passed, to the effect that a halt be made at some convenient place where the children can make their floral offerings.

Nominations for a reception committee were made as follows: Gov. H. H. Markham, chairman; H. J. Holmes, J. A. Buchanan, W. U. Masters, C. Simpson, Col. Bowler, P. M. Green, Delos Arnold, M. M. Parker, W. H. Wiley, W. E. Arthur, J. W. Wood, Dr. W. L. McAllister, C. D. Daggett, Judge H. W. Magee, T. P. Lukens, Jas. Clarke, G. E. Foster, A. B. Manahan, Lionel E. Sheldon, J. H. Conner, J. E. Farnum, W. D. Painter, J. J. Banbury, W. W. Webster, Col. G. G. Greene, Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, Rev. E. L. Conger, Rev. D. Hill, Rev. J. W. Phelps, Hon. A. G. Throppe, F. J. Woodbury, G. B. Ochsler, G. J. Green, W. L. Wotkins, Col. Corbin, C. E. Hartung, A. R. Metcalf, F. C. Bolt, E. R. Hull, Dr. Mohr, John McDonald, Judge A. McCoy, B. M. Wotkins, A. K. McQuilling, A. Washburn, T. J. Rigg, T. Harley, C. S. Crisley, C. G. Armstrong, A. McNally, J. Brockway, J. E. Howard, J. S. Hodge, C. W. Buchanan, O. S. Picher, Dr. Thomas R. Hayes, M. Fish, J. B. Green, Jr., A. K. Nash, C. H. Richardson, J. H. Holmes, J. G. E. Foster, W. T. Vore, Rev. C. E. Harner, H. H. Rose, J. Banbury, A. Dodworth, Dr. Frary, Judge M. C. Hester, James H. Campbell, C. C. Brown, A. H. Conger, W. S. Wright, George Brenner, James A. Lachlan, J. S. Cox, C. T. Hopkins, O. F. Weid, G. F. Korner, J. H. Baker, L. Blankenbom, W. S. Monroe, George F. Grainger, W. S. Gilmore, Rev. L. P. Crawford, W. S. Channing, J. P. Painter, S. H. Doolittle, Dr. George Rodgers, E. E. Jones, W. D. McQuilling, W. E. Arthur, W. L. Theodore Coleman, R. M. Furlong, J. W. Vandervoort, B. F. Ball, E. T. Howe, H. R. Hertel, Charles Foster, G. R. Thomas, A. F. Mills, Dr. W. B. Rowland, Dr. F. E. Rowland, Dr. Van Syck, Rev. J. D. Street, D. R. McLean, C. M. Phillips, C. E. Tobetta, William Heiss, H. Willis Hines, H. Edwards Pratt, S. R. Lippincott, J. W. Hugs, W. P. Forsyth, O. Freeman, S. E. Locke, C. F. Hoder, Capt. A. C. Drake, Prof. J. D. Xonum, J. Woodworth, Gen. McBride. Other names will be added from time to time by a committee composed of P. M. Green, H. W. Magee and C. D. Daggett.

W. U. Masters, George F. Foster, T. P. Lukens, H. W. Magee and P. M. Green were appointed a Committee on Finance. In this connection Col. Bowler stated that Col. Green had generously volunteered to entertain the party at Hotel Green, and that his own expense and that no appropriation of funds from the town was needed in this direction. He further assured those present that the distinguished guests will be well provided for.

The following Executive Committee was appointed to have general charge of affairs: Col. J. R. Bowler, chairman; J. A. Buchanan, W. U. Masters, J. W. Wood, W. E. Arthur, C. D. Daggett and James Clarke. After lengthy discussion and debate, it was decided that a banquet should constitute a feature of the entertainment programme. It will follow the reception on the night of the visitors' arrival, and about 100 guests will be present. On motion, the wives of the gentlemen constituting the Reception Committee were made members of the committee. The name of Mrs. Dr. T. B. Elliott was also added.

The committee of seventeen then adjourned. The Executive Committee at once went into session. It was decided that the Floral Committee shall furnish all flowers needed for decorating the hotel. The matter of illuminating the hotel grounds was left to Col. Bowler. Messrs. Masters and Daggett were appointed a committee on music; J. W. Wood was detailed to look after the carriages; Mr. Arthur was appointed to procure badges of suitable design, and the matter of choosing the route for the drive was left to James Clarke. The following route has been determined upon: Starting at Hotel Green, thence north to Colorado street; east to Marengo avenue; south to California street; east to Moline avenue; north to Villa street; west to Los Robles avenue; south to Walnut street; west to Raymond avenue; south to Colorado street; west to Fair Oaks avenue; north to Orange Grove; west to Arroyo drive; around to Orange Grove again; south to Columbia street; east to Raymond Hotel; return on Columbia to Orange Grove avenue; north to Bellefontaine street; east to Pasadena avenue; north to California street; west to Orange Grove avenue; north to Colorado street; east to Raymond and back to the hotel.

Chairman Clarke requests all the teachers of the public and private schools to meet the Floral Committee at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Car-

ton parlors to arrange for providing a suitable quantity of flowers. The Executive Committee will meet at 8:30 this morning at Hotel Green.

Water Company Officers.
At the annual meeting of the Pasadena Land and Water Company held Monday the following directors were elected: P. M. Green, A. K. McQuilling, H. G. Bennett, W. U. Masters, B. M. Wotkins, W. E. Arthur and Mr. Wilson. The directors then elected officers as follows: President, A. K. McQuilling; vice-president, W. U. Masters; secretary, H. G. Bennett; treasurer, S. Washburn. The affairs of the company were shown to be in a prosperous condition by the reports of the secretary and treasurer.

BREVITIES.
Yesterday's overland was on time. H. G. Bennett was suffering from a slight cold yesterday.

Quartermaster Permar attended brigade inspection in Los Angeles last night.

There was a shower yesterday afternoon, but toward evening the clouds cleared away.

The Raymond season properly closes today, although some of the guests will remain longer.

G. Rudell of the East San Gabriel winery has shipped lately over 9000 gallons of wine to New York city.

Pasadena's exhibit was given conspicuous mention in the report of the opening night of the orange carnival.

Miss Alice Sudduth of Colton and Miss Madge Sudduth of Chicago are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Hartley on East Colorado street.

There was general rejoicing in Pasadena yesterday over the tremendous success of the orange carnival in Chicago as told in the columns of THE TIMES.

Prof. John Dickinson of Los Angeles, who is well known in Pasadena, will give his lecture on "The Geology of the Stars" in the Methodist Tabernacle tomorrow evening.

A meeting of the dramatic club will be held at Mrs. Winslow's tomorrow evening. It is possible that Seymour Locke will consent to assume the management of the organization.

Manager Burnett of the Terminal road and Stockholders Kerens and Chandler of St. Louis were in town yesterday afternoon, and held a meeting with members of the City Council, the details of which are at present withheld from the public.

V. Gillman of Freeport, Ill., has purchased the Murray property, on Allen avenue, consisting of nine and a half acres of improved land, for \$4000. The purchase was made after a careful tour throughout Southern California, which convinced Mr. Gillman that Pasadena was the most desirable of all places to locate in.

THE COW CASE.
The text of Judge Shaw's Opinion.

The following is the text of Judge Shaw's opinion in the case of the People vs. W. T. Knight:

The People of the State of California vs. W. T. Knight.

This is an appeal from a judgment of acquittal rendered by the Recorder's Court of the city of Pasadena.

The defendant is charged with the violation of section 16 of ordinance No. 177 of the city of Pasadena. It appears from the record that the defendant was acquitted on the ground that ordinance No. 177 is unconstitutional and void because it contains an unconstitutional provision to section 24 of article 4 of the Constitution of California.

This section of the Constitution provides that "Every act shall embrace but one subject, which subject shall be expressed in its title." It is insisted by the City Attorney in behalf of the people that this provision of the State Constitution has no application to city ordinances. In this I think he is right. Article 4 of the Constitution prescribes rules for the government of the State Legislature and does not purport to apply to any other deliberative body. There is no provision of law making any article or any part of it apply to city ordinances.

It is true that a portion of the governmental powers of the State is delegated to the city Council. They may pass such ordinances as are local in application and not in conflict with general laws. (Art. 11, Sec. 11.) And in the kind and nature of the ordinances it may enact the Council is necessarily limited by the Constitution. But in regard to the matter herein in which the ordinance shall be passed, and the form in which they shall be drawn, the Constitution does not expressly speak. I know of no rule of construction by which a provision expressly directed towards the form in which the State Legislature shall draw the State laws shall be held to apply to the ordinances of a city council.

Upon this question I think the City Recorder was in error.

There is another point, however, which requires that the judgment shall be affirmed. In so far as it applies to this case, it is as follows:

"Sec. 16. Any person rescuing any animal from the possession of the Foundmaster while engaged in conveying the same to the City Found, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

It is well settled that a municipal corporation has no power to pass an ordinance punishing precisely the same acts which are punishable under the general laws of the State.

No one shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. (16th Sec. 24 Cal. Const.)

Section 148 of the Penal Code provides that "Every person who wilfully resists, delays or obstructs any public officer in the discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of his office" is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

It must be admitted that a city poundmaster is a public officer. It is equally clear that any one who rescues an animal from the possession of a poundmaster while he is lawfully engaged in taking such animal to the City Found is obstructing the poundmaster in the discharge of the duties of his office. Therefore the ordinance attempts to punish the same act which is punishable under the general law, and to that extent is void. It follows that no legal offense was charged in the complaint, and the defendant was properly discharged and acquitted. The judgment is affirmed.

LUCIEN SHAW, Judge.

INDIAN BASKETS AND CURIOS. 10 per cent discount at Woman's Exchange, 123 E. Fourth st., near Hotel Westminster.

CALIFORNIA SOUVENIRS. Indian Baskets, South Sea Curios, Fine Japanese goods. Headquarters for Wild Flower, fern and sea moss art work. Raymond's Bazaar, 1108 S. Fair Oaks ave., near Raymond street, Pasadena.

FOR SALE! TAILORS TAKE NOTICE! My entire stock, no competition on the best paying business in the city. Call on or address ELLIS & Co., Tailors, Pasadena, Cal.

FOR SALE—AZUSA ORANGE LAND: 100 acres in tracts to suit, \$200 per acre; 10 and 20-acre tracts with bearing orange groves and other improvements \$300 to \$400 per acre; 15 acres highly improved, with orange and deciduous trees to suit, to be sold for unimproved city property. HENRY C. ROBERTS, Azusa.

MRS. BASCOM, NURSE, HAS MOVED hereafter.

PET CIGARETTES
ARE THE BEST.
ALLEN & GINTER, MANUFACTURERS, RICHMOND, VA.

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ONLY \$3.00 ONLY \$3.00
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FOR TEN DAYS Dewey will make his elegant and finest finished Cabinet Photos for \$3.00 per dozen. We are not strangers or amateurs, the quality of our Photos is known in almost every family in the city. Nothing but the very best and finest work will be produced. See our Photos before ordering.
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312 SOUTH SPRING STREET.
Choice Table Butter a Specialty! Everything New!
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AUCTION SALE!
April 18, 1891.

THE LANKERSHIM RANCH, LAND AND WATER CO.,

FOR the purpose of closing up its affairs offer the balance of its assets, consisting of 1200 acres of land, also 240 acres of land, which is subject to agreement to convey. 1 day team, 1 two-seated canopy-top spring wagon, 1 farm wagon, 1 hay rack, 1 road grader, 1 one-horse cultivator, 1 stirring plow, 1 Detholt office safe, a 2000 lbs. 1 stand up office desk and counter, 1 Wooton office desk and an assortment of farming implements.

For Sale without Reserve on Saturday, April 18, 1891,

213 SOUTH BROADWAY, Opposite City Hall.

Potomac Block. Sale to Commence Promptly at 10 O'clock a. m.

TERMS OF SALE: For land, 50 per cent cash on fall of hammer, balance within five days of delivery of deed and certificate of title; other assets, cash. All assets except office furniture can be inspected on the ranch.

Home-seekers, Attention!

DON'T lose this chance to secure a home cheap. Positively last opportunity to purchase these lands from this company, at prices far below the value of adjoining lands, or any other lands of like character or location in Los Angeles county. For maps, description and full particulars, call on or address offices.

151 S. BROADWAY, Los Angeles.

LEWIS S. HOYT, Secretary.

Or, THOMAS B. CLARK, Auctioneer, 282 W. First st.

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PASADENA, CAL.
Capital Paid up \$50,000
Surplus 11,847

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A general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Time deposits received and 5 per cent interest paid.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALM.
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes its natural growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases and itching humors. Sold by all Druggists.

CONSUMPTIVE.
Lungs, Cough, Spitting Blood, Weakness, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Taste in the Mouth, etc.

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Among the Orange Groves of the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, eight miles from Los Angeles.
Under management of Mr. C. H. Merrill of the Crawford House, White Mountains, N. H., who has been manager of the Raymond for four seasons. Many improvements have been made, and the hotel is now complete. Excellent railroad facilities, between Los Angeles and the Raymond bring it within easy reach. Persons doing business in Los Angeles can readily reside at the hotel. A fully equipped livery, a good starting point for a drive through the San Gabriel Valley, in which are the San Gabriel Mission Church, Rose's and Sherb's wineries, Lucky Baldwin's elegant grounds and stock farm, the Sierra Madre Villa, and other places of interest. Special entertainments frequently. Full particulars regarding terms of board, etc., can be obtained of the manager.

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REBECCA LEE DORSE

TENTH YEAR.

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THIRTY YEARS AGO.

A Glance Backward at the War for the Preservation of the Union.

The Slow but Steady Spread of Secession Sentiment Among the Southern States.

First Shot of the War—Dramatic Scene at the Firing on Fort Sumter.

How the Loyal States Poured Out Men and Money for the Defense of the Union.

GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF AN ARMY OF HEROES.

Decisive Battles of the War—Combats of Giants—Terrible Lists of Killed and Wounded.

The Great Leaders of Armies Whom the Protracted and Bloody Struggle Brought to the Front.

Gallant Troops Who Stopped at Nothing, but Rushed Cheering Straight Into the Jaws of Hell.

Grant! the Great General, Sherman the Tactician, and Sheridan the Dashing Cavalier—Shiloh and Gettysburg—First and Second Invasions of Lee—Antietam and Vicksburg—Breaking the Flank of the Confederacy—Grant's Capture of "The Gibraltar of the South"—Atlanta to the Sea—The Wilderness—Appomattox—Peace and Disbandment—The Assassination of President Lincoln.

THE War of the Rebellion was the greatest event, the severest ordeal in the life of the Union.

After years of dispute, ever increasing in acrimony, and of fierce and cruel struggles in some of the border States, the first irretrievable blow in the struggle which rapidly culminated in civil war was struck on the 20th of December, 1860, when South Carolina passed in convention her ordinance of separation from the Union of States. The other States of the South betrayed more or less hesitation, and even vacillation, before following this example and taking the fatal leap. Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States on the 21st of January, 1861, and there was a hegira from Washington and a heading for the South of all those who had boldly identified themselves with secession. In some of the slave States, even before they had formally pronounced in favor of secession, the authorities, self-constituted or otherwise, began the seizure of military posts, public buildings and supply stores of the Government.

The more experienced of the Confederate leaders were not eager to plunge into war, if by any other means they could obtain what they sought. This they knew, of course, to be extremely improbable, the more so because none of them were blind to the fact that secession assailed the very citadel of American national strength and pride. Only the shallow-minded Southerner imagined that the dissolution of a Union which had been born amid the bloody throes of the great Revolution could take place without renewed bloodshed. Jefferson Davis himself had a correct appreciation of the significance in this regard of the step upon which they were entering, although in other respects it was erroneous in the extreme. From the beginning, if we accept the evidence of his own memoirs, he measured the magnitude of the struggle. Virginia made a hopeless effort for peace, in her call for a convention of all the States to consider the grave matters at issue.

THE FALL OF SUMTER.

Failure to Reinforce the Besieged Stronghold.

THE Confederate government was now full-fledged, and on the 4th of March, probably to make the insult to the Nation more impressive, a new banner, with the "stars and bars" as its device, was adopted by the seven seceded States. Buchanan, with senile timidity and uncertain will, had shrunk from further action regarding Sumter during the brief residue of his term, and President Lincoln found its situation more precarious than before. On the very morning of his inauguration came dispatches from Anderson informing him that the fort could not hold out more than a month longer unless supplies were sent at once, and that an army of 20,000 men and a powerful fleet were necessary to resist successfully a Confederate attack. The imminent fortifications had steadily grown in strength and extent, and Sumter was almost completely at the mercy of the revolutionists.

Such re-enforcements as Maj. Anderson suggested were not then at the command of the Government, and Gen. Scott advised the President that from a military point of view the best solution of the difficulty was to evacuate the beleaguered fortress. Lincoln, however, after repeated and anxious consultations with his Cabinet, determined to attempt its relief. An expedition was fitted out at New York.

On the 4th of April Simon Cameron, the Secretary of War, wrote to Maj. Anderson, by direction of the President, that a relief expedition would be sent, and asked him to hold out, if possible, until its arrival. The commandant replied in the true spirit of loyalty, but was unable to repress the natural grief that the impending struggle, of which the chief field was to be the region of his birth, excited. The dispatch that he sent, however, was seized by the Confederates and its contents remained unknown at the North.

they, sheathed in metal. On James' Island, at old Fort Johnson, there were other works, 2500 yards away. Altogether the Confederates had forty-seven heavy guns, seventeen of which were mortars. Sumter was the chief focus of their fire, while its own guns inevitably were distributed along a large circumference.

It was 4:30 o'clock and morning had dimly commenced to break above the seaward wave of the beach. The folds of night still somberly enveloped, however, almost every object on land or near the surface of the water. From Sumter nothing save the vague outlines of Moultrie, Pinckney and Ripley could be discerned, but the crouching enemy had, days before sighted his loaded guns and was ready at any moment to make the fatal spring. The faithful Anderson and his garrison awaited the shock. Silence attended the coming of the morning. Struggling dawn, only faintly relieved by the lapping of the lazy tide at the foot of massive walls, or the swirling of the seagull's wings as she dipped into the cold billow. The flag that had been hoisted on the morning of the 26th of December, to military custom, had been raised again betimes in readiness to receive with fitting haughtiness the outrage that was to be offered to it. It was the conscious calm preceding a catastrophe.

A blinding flash, like that of a near meteor streaming across the sky, burst forth from the deep darkness. It lighted the sinister front of Moultrie and revealed the frowning embrasures whence it came. A faint crimson re-echo was seen on the northern side of the puff of smoke which rose heavenward and floated away into the vagueness of space. Then, following suddenly after these tragic messages to the eyes, came the fierce detonation and the roar of cannon. Broad daylight revealed the neighboring forts, which the Government, whose authority was now at bay, had erected, gave back an answering sound which was like the pregnant chorus of an Athenian tragedy. Sumter held her peace.

The whole garrison had taken up their quarters in the casemates when the certainty of a bombardment was announced, and here, with great deliberation, they discussed their breakfast. Nearly three hours elapsed before a gun at Sumter was fired. The Confederates were not waited for the echo of the signal shot to die away before, in quick succession, they took up the note from James' Island to old Johnson, and in an instant war was being fought forth his thunderous defiance in full diapason. The guns were well served, and the clashing projectiles struck with fearful force, often shaking the fortress from base to parapet. Those which cleared the ramparts lodged in the barracks in the center of the parade, and as many of them on the second day were red-hot they soon set fire to them. More startling, however, was the effect of the bombs, which, wherever they burst, were certain to awaken new flames. The barbettes guns became useless, and the severity of the cannonading caused their abandonment, even before a number of them had been dismounted.

The attacking force did not relax their exertions. Bright daylight revealed to the besieged the spectacle of an immense throng of people blackening the picturesque housetops of Charleston, and seeming to express in their gestures and beaming faces their zealous aid of the fort. The Confederates, however, were not deterred by this. The barbettes guns became useless, and the severity of the cannonading caused their abandonment, even before a number of them had been dismounted.

The battle lasted thirty-four hours. On Friday the cartridges of the garrison were exhausted, and with only six needles with which to sew the bags for more, and no powder left for that purpose except the cartridges of the garrison, the fire could not be continued with regularity. Only six guns were in action for the most of the time. Four were directed against Sullivan's Island, and two against Cummings' Point. About midnight the signal of "Under the Stars of War" was hoisted. The ships of war were despatched to Moultrie. They were three sail of the relief squadron. But their presence was of no avail, for the escorts of the transports had, through a confusion of orders, proceeded to Pensacola, and they found it impossible to enter the harbor. This tantalizing promise of succor remained in sight of the garrison until its surrender.

During the night the embrasures of Sumter were closed and the Confederate fire was unavailing. In the next morning the defense was languidly resumed. The smoke from the configuration and from the discharges of the guns made it impossible to breathe except through blankets which were saturated with water. The Confederates cut down by cannon-balls, but the banner was again gallantly displayed in defiance of imminent danger. The heat became almost insupportable, and at great risk the brave defenders reloaded the guns. The smoke from the magazine and threw the major part of it into the sea.

The fall of the flag led immediately to a parley, which resulted in capitulation. The Confederates had at this time fired upwards of 2350 solid shot, and 880 shells to the fort. On their side there was a total force of about eight thousand men. Several of the garrison had been wounded, but, thanks to the strong casemates, none had been killed. The enemy suffered a number of casualties. One Wigfall, an eccentric character, formerly a member of the United States Senate, acting upon a generous impulse and the desire to prevent further bloodshed, put off from the mainland in a small boat and climbed through an unguarded embrasure of Sumter. Asking to see the commandant he urged him to yield up the fort. He avowed that his coming, so far as Beauregard was concerned, was wholly unauthorized. Anderson replied that the only terms which he could accept were simple evacuation with the honors of war, and that they had already been stated in the exchange of communications prior to the attack. After some further parley upon a more respectful footing, Beauregard agreed to these conditions.

The evacuating troops were on the 14th, in the afternoon, embarked with flying colors and drums beating, while the flag they had so coolly defended was proudly saluted with fifty discharges of heavy ordnance.

A CALL TO ARMS.

Gathering of the Great Army of Volunteers.

FROM the forests of Maine to the farthest lagoons of Louisiana and the deepest jungles of Florida, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, the striking of the national colors at Sumter produced a profound sensation. In the hearts of many it was exultation, in others it was joy, mingled with a foreboding sadness, but among the great mass it was the sickening shock of an almost mortal wound. The South at this time, as well as at other stages of the conflict, may be said to have been staggered by the force of its own blows. A clear, uncompromising writer, who during a great part of the war was in an official position that gave him close insight into the secrets of the Government, declares that the warlike spirit in the North, even after it had been so grossly provoked, was for a considerable time but a wavering element.

"Lincoln," he says, "believed that it would continue with the national success in the field. He and his Cabinet suddenly awakened to quite another fact, and that was that while a victory seemed to arouse the rebel spirit in the North, and a demand was heard to cease fighting and negotiate with the wrongdoers for peace, a shameful defeat that sent mourning through the homes of the patriotic, seemed to arouse a spirit that not only silenced discontent, but sent thousands on the field to retrieve the disaster."

This peculiarity of the times, growing largely out of popular delusions regarding its real significance and the real gravity of the contest, may lead the future historian to regard as very fortunate the fact that the warlike spirit in the North, even after it had been so grossly provoked, was for a considerable time but a wavering element.

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THE FIRST BULL RUN.

The North Awakes to the Gravity of the Conflict.

Great numbers of Federal troops were rapidly concentrating around Washington. The first crossing of the Potomac was effected on the 24th day of May. It was signalized by the wanton assassination of Col. Elsworth at Alexandria, and a fresh thrill of anger and horror swept through the heart of the North. There was eagerness in every camp for a general encounter. The clamorous cry of "On to Richmond!" was then heard in newspaper and pulpit. The repulse at Big Bethel of a detachment sent out by Gen. Butler with the insane idea of seizing Yorktown, which had already been strongly fortified by the Confederates under Col. Magruder, and the capture of the "Star of the West," a schooner with a reconnoitering force had fallen at Vienna, only increased the sanguinary feeling. It pleased the bountiful writers of that time and their over-confident public to talk of the "Grand Army" as the French talked of that of Napoleon before Waterloo; and to regard its triumph as wholly assured. Scarcely, however, was a national force been in a worse condition for actual warfare. It was lavishly supplied with more than the necessities of life, and it altogether lacked a comprehension of the ordeal that awaited it. It was regarded as large, but it numbered only 35,000 men, its fighting strength being not much more than 25,000. Gen. McDowell had been placed in command. There were five divisions. Gen. Tyler had four brigades, commanded by Keyes, Schenck, W. T. Sherman and Richardson. Gen. Hunter had two under Porter and Burnside. Heintzelman had three, under Franklin, Wilcox and Howard. Runyon had one and Miles had two under Benker and Davies. When the forward movement was made, Runyon's division was left behind to guard the line of retreat.

The two armies lay almost within view of each other for several weeks, exchanging only occasional shots. From the White House, Lincoln, up to the latter part of May, could distinguish the insurgent flag flying over the

Confederate outposts. On that side every effort was made to increase their fighting strength. Beauregard's lieutenants were the brigade commanders Ewell, Jones, Longstreet, Bonham, Locke, Evans, Early and Holmes. McDowell was there on the 13th of July to move to the attack.

The Union army were astrait a little after midnight on the 21st. Tyler's division, which was to take the advance, was tardy. It began a feigned assault upon the Stone Bridge about 6:30 o'clock, and for three hours engaged the brigade of Evans before the Confederates perceived that this was not the real object of the Federal movement. That officer at length withdrew the main body of his men to contest the passage of the Warrenton turnpike in the rear.

The left flank of the Confederates had been turned, and their General was but just beginning to find it out. Sherman had dashed across Bull Run above the Stone Bridge, and was pressing upon their left flank, while Keyes was hard at work on their right and Burnside and Skyes were hammering their center. Their discouragement grew, and they fled from point to point, but their resistance was still fierce and stubborn. Again and again they rallied. Heintzelman was advancing with fresh troops, and at last a vigorous charge across a small brook called Young's branch, and along the Sudley road dispersed them.

Johnston now pressed all his reserves forward to meet the renewed onset upon his left. It was fortunate for him that his retreat had in the main concentrated his forces instead of lengthening their line. The artillery was so posted as to command a cross-fire over the open plateau. Here there was a semi-circular fringe of timber, affording concealment and protection. When the Federal advance was renewed, an unseen enemy rained death upon them. Trees and brush masked the Confederates completely. The fire was terribly accurate. Jets of murky flame and wreaths of smoke marked the deadly curve of the line, but that was all. Griffin's and Rickett's batteries engaged in an artillery duel with thirteen Confederate guns. An error in supposing a regiment which was about to charge to belong to the Union side prevented the turning of the tide. The supporting line witnessed the slaughter of the artillery and men, their officers and horses, and fled in wild disorder, pale with the ghastly dread of doom.

For the first time the Union volunteers were certain that they had been fighting two armies, and with the cry that Johnston had come from the valley, they fled toward Bull Run.

Shiloh was the most severe battle fought at the West during the war, and but few in the East equaled it for hard, determined fighting. I saw an army of 60,000 men in possession on the second day, over which the Confederates had made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been impossible to walk across the clearing in any direction, stepping on dead bodies without a foot touching the ground. On the Federal and Confederate were mingled together in about equal proportions; but on the remainder of the field nearly all were Confederates. In one section of the field, not been plowed for several years, probably because the land was poor, bushes had grown up some to the height of eight or ten feet. These were not cut down, and stood unimpeded by bullets. These smaller ones were all cut down.

The Confederates claimed that they had won a great victory and had only retired because an additional brigade of army had come on the field. Beauregard announced this to President Davis in grandiloquent terms, and for a time he was gladly believed in the South, and the North misconstrued the real meaning and results of the battle.

PIERCING THE CORDON.

Breaking the Confederate Lines in the East.

SOUTHERN confidence was at its zenith. Northern hope had sunk to its lowest ebb. The battle of Bull Run taught the lesson of organization. It was seen that other military measures besides the mere calling together of the manly forces of the Nation and placing them in the field were necessary in order to conquer the formidable enemy which had arisen.

During the next six months the Army of the Potomac, the nucleus of which was the few straggling troops who had retreated in an orderly manner to Washington, was rapidly assembled, organized and schooled in the art of war. It lay about the capital and was an object of the keenest interest to public men and the Nation. The marked successes of McClellan in West Virginia, the only significant ones that had thus far been achieved, seemed to point to him as the man who was destined to conquer. The enfeebled veteran, Scott, looked upon him with the highest favor, and with almost unbounded confidence in his talent and judgment.

Fort Donelson surrendered to Grant. Grant demanded terms of surrender and Grant sent him his famous reply: "No terms except an unconditional surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner ungraciously acquiesced, and 15,000 prisoners passed into the Union camp.

SHILOH—PITTSBURGH LANDING. The next step of the general advance in the West was now to be taken. An unfortunate misunderstanding caused Grant to be relieved of the command of his army in March, and Gen. C. F. Smith succeeded him. The former had failed to get Gen. Halleck's orders and in obedience to a request from Buell had gone to Nashville to consult him. This absence from his command was wrongly interpreted. Subsequent explanation cleared him of the imputation of desertion. The plan of the attack was to approach the enemy's new line by ascending the Tennessee. All of the floating transportation that could be obtained was pressed into service. The whole army of the Tennessee moved quickly to Savannah, which is south-

west of Nashville. It was the base of supplies. Gen. William T. Sherman, with his division and two gunboats, attempted to cut the railroad between Memphis and Charleston. A heavy freshet prevented him from doing so, but he reported that at Pittsburg Landing, approaching the Mississippi line, a strong base might be established for operations against Corinth. Thus was chosen the fateful battle-ground of Shiloh. Gen. Smith instantly adopted the suggestion and ordered Sherman to encamp there, leaving ample space for a large army between him and the river.

Corinth was regarded as the key to the northern region of Alabama and Mississippi. Its possession was also an assurance against a movement upon the right flank and rear of an army attempting to force the passage of the mountains at Chattanooga. Pittsburg Landing is on the left of the Tennessee River, about twenty miles from Savannah and twenty-six from Corinth.

The Confederate army was under the immediate command of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston and was 40,000 strong. It consisted of Hardee's, Bragg's, Polk's and Hockensmith's corps. Their rapid union had surprised both Halleck and Grant, but the attack, when it came, was not unexpected. Hardee crossed the head of Lick Creek Sunday, the 6th of April, and drove the outposts back into camp. The terrific yell of charging regiments was the first announcement of the battle.

The Federal army was not prepared for the attack. Later in the war it never would have rested in this position without trenching itself. The battle had been ably planned by Johnston, and to the end it was brilliantly fought. Its whole object was to turn the left of the Federal army, gaining the landing and driving it upon two sides into the narrow straits between the Tennessee River and the swampy bottom of Snake Creek.

"All day long," says a Confederate officer, "it was a terrific death-struggle. A one brigade after another, under his leadership, he kept the stubborn Federals, still another was pushed into the combat and kept up the fierce assault. A breathing-spell and the shattered command would gather itself up and resume the work of destruction."

The losses of the two days on both sides were enormous. The Confederate official record gives in the armies of Johnston 10,690, of whom 1728 were killed and 8912 wounded. In the Army of the Tennessee the aggregate loss was 10,690, were about equal, some proportion of killed. In the Army of the Ohio the aggregate loss was 1904.

During Beauregard's retreat, which is described as horrible in the extreme, 300 of the wounded died. Gen. Grant says in his memoirs: "Shiloh was the most severe battle fought at the West during the war, and but few in the East equaled it for hard, determined fighting. I saw an army of 60,000 men in possession on the second day, over which the Confederates had made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been impossible to walk across the clearing in any direction, stepping on dead bodies without a foot touching the ground. On the Federal and Confederate were mingled together in about equal proportions; but on the remainder of the field nearly all were Confederates. In one section of the field, not been plowed for several years, probably because the land was poor, bushes had grown up some to the height of eight or ten feet. These were not cut down, and stood unimpeded by bullets. These smaller ones were all cut down."

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NEW ORLEANS AND PENINSULA.

The Mississippi Won—McClellan's Advance.

WHILE the armies of the West under Halleck were thus drilling their way from the North into the very heart of the Confederacy, another force was attacking the same region from the South. The clearing of the Mississippi River of inimical obstacles was the primary object of both these enterprises, and the one expedition was to proceed as far northward as the other had already penetrated southward. The naval operations of the war had thus far been few and very limited. On the high seas the Confederate cruisers were, during the first year, far more active than the northern squadrons. They captured, in 1861, fifty-eight prizes, many of them rich merchantmen or steamers bearing treasure. Their boldness and success in running the blockade attracted the attention of the world.

New Orleans was the proud metropolis of the South, and its people yielded nothing even to those of Charleston,

the city where Calhoun lay buried, in mistaken arrogance regarding the North. The mere possession of the place, aside from that of the Mississippi River, would be far more effective as a focal point for a military blow to the Confederacy. It was determined by the Government at Washington to effect both objects by sending a well-equipped expedition upon the Mississippi, to be commanded by Flag-Officer David G. Farragut of the western Gulf fleet. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Ship Island, on the Gulf coast, had already been occupied in 1861, and Farragut arrived there in February with his squadron five days before Butler set sail from Hampton Roads for the western Gulf. It was composed entirely of wooden vessels. Three of them were frigates, three sloops-of-war, eighteen were gunboats, twenty-one were bomb-schooners and two were non-descript. They carried besides the heavy long-range guns, the Colorado, however, of fifty guns, could not pass the delta. Thus the Federals had only ten more guns than the Confederates, while the latter had the advantage of strong shore positions, and a large force of riflemen as they had placed in the stream.

The other Northern vessels were on the 5th of April forced by great exertion over the bar in the southwest pass. Shots failed, either wilfully or by reason of their inaccuracy. The Commodore Porter was compelled himself to thread the channel. The frigate Mississippi was actually dragged through the clogging mud.

Operations at the mouth of the Mississippi by the Federal forces were very successful. A junction was then made with the naval forces below Cairo, but the President resolved to defer operations against Vicksburg until a sufficient army could be concentrated upon its land side, and a fleet again gathered at New Orleans, and the batteries and down to the Gulf.

In February, 1862, this army had been fully organized, drilled and equipped. The General-in-Chief, however, still dissatisfied with the numbers under his command, had sent for the moment for the first advance and while demanding additional regiments, seemed almost entirely oblivious of the vast importance of the Mississippi Valley and the Appalachian chain and the national strategic features of the field of conflict.

It was apparently McClellan's opinion, and it was that of many other competent soldiers, that for a few days after the battle of Bull Run the enemy, had it sought to make a serious attempt at a protected condition of the capital, might have dealt it a more humiliating blow than any the Nation had yet received.

The work of fortifying Washington was at once begun, and it was movement was ever really practicable, every day now fortunately added to its difficulty.

The Urbana plan of campaign had been rendered impossible by its betrayal to the enemy. Gen. McClellan propounded a second project, contemplating a landing at Fortress Monroe and an advance up the peninsula. The same feature which caused the President to look with distrust upon the Urbana plan, caused him to distrust the movement. Finally, however, preparations were pushed forward.

At this juncture the President created a new military department, comprising West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Shenandoah, and placed it under the command of Gen. Fremont. The strong division of Bueller, which had been stationed at Fortress Monroe, and which had been withdrawn from McClellan's command by a mistaken policy at Washington, three semi-independent armies were thus constituted in the northern part of Virginia under McDowell, Banks and Fremont to operate against an assumed enemy numbered at more than ten thousand men. The Comte de Paris estimates that the forces which McClellan left behind him in the vicinity of Washington when he departed for the peninsula amounted to not more than twenty thousand soldiers, provided with 100 pieces of field artillery. McDowell's corps, the loss of which was entirely unexpected to McClellan, is pronounced by the same military critic to have been the finest fighting force of the war.

President Davis was informed on the 27th of April that Yorktown must be abandoned. Johnston says: "We believed that the heavy season's rifles to be mounted in the batteries, about completed. It was our intention to drive us from the intrenchments at Yorktown, and enable the enemy to turn us by the river."

On the 23rd of May the Confederate general evacuated his positions at both Yorktown and Gloucester and retired to a line of defense beyond the James River. McClellan ordered forward all his disposable cavalry and horse batteries, supported by several divisions of infantry, to pursue the Confederates and to secure a landing at West Point. Four divisions were to move up the York River in steamboats.

The battle of Williamsburg cost the Federals 2235 in killed and wounded, without securing any corresponding advantage. Gen. Johnston gives the following reasons for regarding the result as a Confederate victory: "First, that what the Federals held for dark, yet the Confederates held the ground until the next morning, having slept on the field, and then resumed their march; second, that they fought only to protect their trains, and accomplished the object; third, that although they marched but twelve miles the day after the affair, they saw no indications of pursuit, unless the seeing a scouting party once can be so called; fourth, that they inflicted a loss much greater than they suffered, and that in the ten days following the fight they marched but thirty-seven miles. They left 400 wounded in Williamsburg because they had no means of transporting them. But they captured five more, and took 400 prisoners and several colors."

The Confederate government was assembling all of its northern forces to the defense of its capital. At an earlier juncture, apprehensive of that which McClellan had planned, President Davis had directed Stonewall Jackson to make the startling diversion which had caused so much terror in the North. McDowell had now pursued his advance as rapidly as far as Frederickburg on the 24th of May. Lincoln had requested him to march directly upon Richmond. The fate of that city seemed trembling in the balance. Suddenly, in consequence of the alarm at Washington, McDowell was requested, but fifteen miles from Hanover Courthouse, to send a reinforcement



The Martyred President.

...h hours and the cavalry 156 miles in fifty hours. The alarm was given by a deserter from the Federal army and the roads beyond the Chickahominy were found to be barricaded. The expedition having failed returned to Fortress Monroe.

THE WILDERNESS AND ATLANTA.

Capture of the Commercial Capital of the South.

In spite of the middle-class political influences which inspired the appointment or displacement of too many of the military leaders of the civil war, the men who were fittest to lead the armies of the Republic had gradually, by a kind of natural selection, and in a greater or less degree, assumed the appropriate rank. This fact becomes noticeable in the course of the repeated reorganizations of the Army of the Potomac, out of which had been evolved such commanders as Meade, Hooker, Howard, Sedgwick and Warren, and in the West still more conspicuously, perhaps, in the brilliant advancement of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Pope, McPherson and Sheridan. Some, unfortunately, reaped the popular disapprobation, because under adverse circumstances, or by the mere chances of war they failed to attain the successful results which had been anticipated. Owing to the lesson that had been taught by three long years of fearful travail, the Nation and its political servants at length comprehended that an army could not be governed upon the principles that ruled in civil life, and much less by political favoritism. Grant was peculiarly favored by his personal destiny in being called to the chief command after the period of experiment had passed and when the principles of adequate to accomplish its yet tremendous task, and the people most disposed to sustain it with zeal and patience. At the same time events had pointed out, ready for his hand, the lieutenants who were to aid him in the culminating campaign of the struggle. Without detracting from his conceptive and strongly tenacious genius, it must be said that he could not have accomplished all that he did without a Thomas, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a Schofield and a Meade, any more than Bonaparte could have subjected half a continent without his Ney, his Soult, and his Murat. The comparison is perhaps to flatter to Grant. In the last campaigns of the civil war he showed greater strategic ability than Sherman, greater firmness than Thomas, nor more promptitude in action than Sheridan.

The grade of Lieutenant-General in the regular army, which had been borne by no one since Washington (and title of Scott being merely such by brevet), was on the 29th of February revived by Congress. On the 1st of March the President appointed Ulysses S. Grant Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Senate at once confirmed the nomination, and on the 9th Gen. Grant received his commission from the hands of the President. In relieving Mr. Lincoln's brief address, he said:

I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the people America has fought. In so many fields for so long a time, I feel it my endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me. I know that if I will be true to the trust reposed in me, and above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

By the desire of the General-in-Chief, Sherman was now placed in charge of the armies of the West, McPherson succeeded to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and Schofield became the chief of the Army of the Ohio. In a letter to Sherman, the Lieutenant-General expressed his gratitude to all the commanders who had aided him in his successful military career. Halleck, being superseded in the supreme military control, because chief-of-staff of the army, Gen. Grant showed the highest appreciation of the merit of Meade, and retained him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, although the latter modestly insisted that he should make exactly such use of his services as he sincerely believed would best serve the interests of the country. In his memoirs Gen. Grant says of Meade:

I urged that the work before us was of such an important character that no one should stand in the way of the making of proper selections. For himself, wherever placed, he would serve to the best of his ability. This incident gave me a more favorable opinion of Meade than even his great victory at Gettysburg.

In direct operations of all the Federal armies in the field, the Lieutenant-General adhered to the simple principle of attacking the Confederacy at once in front and in flank. In the West the army of Johnston was the first object to be destroyed, and after that Atlanta, the great center of railroad communication in the heart of the rebellious territory.

Gen. Grant intended to bring as much as possible of the armed force of the Republic to the attack of the main army of the Confederacy. Lee's army, beyond the Rapidan; Johnston was at Dalton, guarding the gates of Georgia. The Shenandoah Valley was the great storehouse of the Confederate armies; their most important communications were those extending thenceward into Eastern Tennessee. Forrest, with his large cavalry force, hovered between the main military lines in the West, frequently overlapping the Federal border and making disastrous incursions even beyond the region which the North had reconquered. The military cordon could nowhere be abandoned without inviting instant invasion. Grant believed that the country in the rear of the Confederacy was so vast that it was necessary to surround it with a cordon of troops, thus compelling the enemy "to protect his own lines and resources at a greater distance from ours and with a greater force."

These were the reasons which prompted the Lieutenant-General to command a simultaneous advance upon all points of the Confederate line. Like every successful leader of the Army of the Potomac, Grant found it necessary to reorganize it upon taking the field. Its five infantry corps were reformed into three. He sought to ameliorate the cavalry branch of the service, and Sheridan, who had won his entire admiration in the western campaigns, was placed at its head. The Second Corps of the Army was commanded by Hancock, the Fifth by Warren, the Sixth by Sedgwick and the Ninth by Burnside, who had lately returned from his detached service in Tennessee. The Chief of Artillery was Gen. Henry J. Hunt.

The Army of the Potomac contained on the 30th day of April, 1864, 118,869 soldiers "present for duty," inclusive of the corps of Gen. Burnside, the Army of the James, 33,000; that of the Gulf, 30,000; that of Sigel (afterward Hunter's) in West Virginia and the Shenandoah, about 25,000; that of the West, comprising those of Schofield, McPherson and Thomas, nearly 100,000. The active Federal land force, therefore, was massed in more than 300,000 men. The strength of the Army of the Potomac was increased as rapidly as possible. Draper gives it at a slightly later period, at 140,000 men, and the available strength of the Federal armies in the field at 662,345.

The two principal Confederate armies contained about one hundred

and fifty thousand active soldiers; that of Lee numbering 72,000 and that of Johnston, besides these, there were in the Confederacy various detached forces, those of Forrest and Price, which would swell the total to at least four hundred and fifty thousand.

The campaign against Richmond was to be executed by a movement "by the left flank," which thus would be well protected from the enemy by the proximity of the Chesapeake and of the James rivers, connected with it, constituting a line of communication which might still remain open, even if the more direct one in the rear were broken.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan for the last time before its final victorious return from the campaign of Richmond. The armies of the James, of the Shenandoah and of the West advanced almost simultaneously. The Army of the James, under the leadership of Grant, lay near the Rapidan, the corps of Ewell being about ten miles up part of the stream, that of A. P. Hill at Orange Courthouse and the corps of Longstreet at Gordonsville. As if determined to brave the adverse fate which had formerly beset it, the Army of the Potomac moved directly into the Wilderness, to the west of Fredericksburg, the scene of two of its most terrible defeats. Fighting commenced the next morning at an early hour. When darkness fell the two great armies were confronting each other in the heart of the Wilderness, behind hastily constructed breastworks. So near were they together and so bewildering were the dense thickets, that during the night the two armies were searching for water, frequently found themselves within the opposing lines and were made prisoners.

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side, about nine thousand. The last amount includes the captives.

Gen. Sherman, after a few days, to resume the march toward Richmond. From the 21st until the 26th of May there was almost incessant fighting in front of the enemy's position, but no general engagement. The Lieutenant-General wrote to the chief of staff at Washington:

Lee's army is really whipped. The prisoners we now take show it, and the action of his army shows it unmistakably. A battle, with them, is a mere matter of time. We cannot be sure that they have gained the morale over the enemy, and attack him with confidence. . . . I am sure that our success over Lee's army is already assured.

The General-in-Chief praised the promptitude with which re-enforcements were sent to him, and he had reason to do so. No Confederate army had ever been so lavishly supplied with recruits. The Army took the assurance of its constant superiority in numbers, and that of Lee had already begun to despair. The constantly increasing number of prisoners taken in battle proved that the final catastrophe of Southern hope was fast approaching. The enemy was outnumbered, it is true, but this, had he the same army and the same generals as those who won the second Bull Run and the first Wilderness, might perhaps have been counterbalanced by the fact that he was fighting on interior lines and in a country previously fortified and thoroughly familiar to him. The enemy, however, had been now and then defeated, and the Southern youth, excepting those whose families had wealth or social position, were now hunted down and sent to the front in the ranks of the Federal army. The War Office at Richmond recorded this fact. He added, as a comment upon the heartlessness of those who had insisted upon there being secession and war: "Over one hundred thousand slaves, proprietors and soldiers, have been driven out of the ranks, and soon, I fear, we shall have an army that will not fight, having nothing to fight for. The higher class is staying at home making money, the lower class is being driven to the front. The militia are all out except those hidden in the back rooms of their shops." Lee complained to his Government that "the rich young men were elected magistrates to avoid service in the army, and the poor young men were elected to go to the front."

The Federal troops had again approached almost within gunshot of Richmond. Lee's efforts to avoid being outflanked had failed. He brought his army very near that city. The siege of Richmond had virtually begun. With a loss of 54,551 men Grant had come thus far. With a loss of 32,500 men Lee had failed to arrest his progress.

Other important events, in the meantime, were taking place in the Appalachian region. Sherman had rapidly accumulated supplies at Chattanooga, preparatory to his great movement upon the Georgia coast. He had been equally diligent and from Dalton, where his army lay after its retreat from Mission Ridge and Look-out mountain, as far as Macon and Decatur, he had carefully examined each feature of the country and had selected his position for defense. Dalton itself was strongly entrenched, and he hoped long to keep his antagonist in check long enough to administer to him a severe and telling blow. Sherman, however, had already reconnoitered the passes in his front, and he did not propose to make a direct attack upon Johnston.

A large part of Sherman's campaigns consisted of skillful strategic movements, which, without the necessity of fighting, had already won the day. He had already reconnoitered the passes in his front, and he did not propose to make a direct attack upon Johnston.

The line was a single railway extending from Louisville to his camp. He destroyed it, and he was obliged to restore it with every step of his own advance. For this purpose a very complete engineering train and a very expert engineering corps were necessary. The army privates were gradually educated to do a great many things besides the throwing up of breastworks and the burning of fence rails. The feats of military engineering performed under Sherman's direction were of a character that would be recorded in the annals of the great commanders of ancient and modern times. If Caesar bridged the Rhine near Coblenz in ten days, Sherman threw a lofty railway trestle across the Etowah, 620 feet long, in six. The Confederate cavalry sometimes undid in very short order the work of his engineer corps, but nothing daunted, it was again restored, and in so brief a space that the enemy was astonished to war, when he least expected it, the railroad bridge was restored, and the Confederates were again able to supply their camps.

The telegraph was almost, if not quite, as valuable an adjunct to the prosecution of the war as the railroad. Every army had its corps of telegraph constructors and operators, and the work of the former kept pace with its march. Not only were its movements thus continuously made known at Washington, so long as its communications were intact, but this service was put to a more urgent use in the field. The Commander-in-Chief of each army was in constant communication by means of wire with each of his corps commanders, and this in a country like that of Western Georgia, was a matter of infinite value. The Signal Service was also carried to a very high point of perfection.

Atlanta was now partly invested, and the enemy kept only his interior works. A double cavalry movement was planned to cut the railroads to the south, and its execution was confided to Gen. Stoneman and Garrard. The National line was prolonged in that direction, facing eastward, the right wing, composed of the Army of the Tennessee, being now in charge of Gen. Howard. Logan's corps formed the flank, in the neighborhood of Ezra Church, on the right. The Army of the Tennessee, and emerging from behind a low hill in heavy masses, attacked Logan's line. The Confederates were cut down by a deliberate and deadly fire, and at last the Federal cavalry charged up to the Federal breastworks, fled their own shelter. Again their loss was exceedingly heavy,

being more than five thousand, while that of Sherman was less than six hundred.

The Federals steadily continued through the latter part of July, the gradual prolongation of their line to the southward. Hood simultaneously extended his flank. On the 5th an attempt was made to break through his works and failed. The action took place at Utter Creek, with a Federal loss of 400.

Gen. Howard had meanwhile been appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of Gen. McPherson. Hooker, offended that he was overlooked, asked to be relieved of the command of the Twentieth Corps, and thus passed out of the history of the remaining operations of the war.

The march through Georgia was conducted in four columns, moving by routes as nearly parallel as possible. Each brigade and regiment had its foraging party, each corps its separate supply train, and also a separate commissary. The government of the soldiers were the best that could probably have been devised to moderate the depredations that an army passing through a hostile country with no base of supplies in its rear must necessarily commit. All railroads and bridges, and everything that could be of value to the Confederate forces, were destroyed. The itinerary of the march was very ably planned, and until the army was half-way to the sea, the enemy was kept in continual doubt as to whether the object of the Federals was Charleston or Savannah. The former city is 308 miles from Atlanta, the latter 233 miles. A broad incision was thus made through the side of the Confederacy, and the swathe of desolation was cut through the region which had thus far been most exempt from the natural ravages of war.

The siege of the city, however, lasted until the 20th. On the 21st of July the Federal troops discovered that the Confederate troops had during the night quietly departed, escaping by the only road leading out of the city which Sherman had failed to occupy.

The Federal army then telegraphed to President Lincoln:

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 100 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition; also about 25,000 slaves of color.

From Atlanta to the sea this unexampled march had cost the lives of only sixty-three officers and men and had lasted but twenty-seven days. "About 7000 slaves," it is said, "followed the army to the coast, and, before the march was over, many more joined the column, but were unable to hold out. About 20,000 bales of cotton were burned. Of provisions there were captured 10,000 pounds of corn and an equal amount of sugar, 1,217,227 pounds of meat, 919,000 of bread, 483,000 of coffee, 581,534 of sugar, 1,146,500 of soap and 187,000 of salt. Three hundred and twenty miles of railroad were destroyed, and the last links of communication between the Confederate armies in Virginia and the West finally severed by burning every tie, twisting every rail while heated red hot over the flaming piles of ties, and laying in ruin every depot, engine, and telegraph line.

The cultivation of cotton had, in the earliest solicitation of the Richmond government, been suspended, and in all directions there were cordons of from 100 to 1000 acres.

From the time the army left Atlanta until its arrival before Savannah not one word of intelligence was received in the North from it except through the Confederate newspapers. Nothing was known of its whereabouts or its fate. Marching in columns, with a front of thirty miles, each column marked in all directions by clouds of skirmishers, Sherman was able to continue to menace to the last so many points that it was impossible for the enemy to decide upon a single point of defense. The army of the Confederacy was his objective, the Gulf or the Atlantic his destination.

At the North the greatest anxiety had been felt about the outcome of this audacious movement. Lincoln himself could only rely upon the fact that the army of the West was safe in the hands of Sherman, and that if it could not get out where it wanted to, it could crawl out of the hole by which it went in."

When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic Coast, I was anxious, if not fearful, but feeling that you were the better judge, and relying upon your good judgment, I did not interfere. Now, the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours, for I believe one of us went further than to acquiesce; and taking the work of Gen. Thomas into account, as it should be taken, it is indeed a great success. Not only do you have obvious and immediate military advantages, but showing to the world that your army could be divided, putting the stronger part to an important position, and the weaker part to vanquish the old opposing force of the whole, Hood's army, it brings those who sat in darkness to see a great light. But what next? I suggest that you should leave Gen. Grant and yourself to decide.

While Sherman's great expedition was in progress the enemy's communications were disabled, and the Federal cavalry in various parts of the insurgent States. Grierson captured Forrest's camp at Verona on December 25 and destroyed the principal railroads in Mississippi and Alabama. Stoneman's forces were sent to pursue Breckinridge, who had made an incursion into Eastern Tennessee, and with the commands of Burbridge and Gillem he defeated the Confederates at Marion, and destroyed the works and military stores at Saltville.

Harassed in front and flank and rear, and pierced in the very heart of its territory, the Southern Confederacy was nearing the point when desperation was the only resource left, and vengeance that of patriotism.

The North did not begrudge to him a greater sacrifice of the lives of her sons than had been made in any of the previous campaigns of the civil war. The prevailing sentiment was that peace must now be brought about without an hour's longer delay than was possible, with all due regard for the honor of the country.

The stringent maintenance of the blockade was at this stage more important than at any other. The domestic resources of the enemy had nearly all failed him. On the eastern coast there remained but one important refuge for vessels which sought to penetrate the naval cordon, and in December Grant had already resolved to send an expedition against it.

The Government contented itself with the strenuous blockade of Mobile, from that date until the early part of 1865. A force of 45,000 men was then collected by Gen. Canby, and cooperating with the Gulf squadron under Admiral Tatham, captured Spanish

their rear, were soon obliged to retreat.

On the 14th of November, Atlanta, which had been entirely deserted by its inhabitants, was destroyed. Storehouses, machine-shops, the railroad station, locomotives and foundries were blown up with powder. The fire spread to the city, and soon the whole city, "which was the heart of the Confederacy," had been reduced to a heap of ruins. The Federal army had furnished more material for the war against the Union than any other, "was wrapt in flames. The sky was reddened and darkened with smoke and fire, and explosion after explosion sounded like the heavy knell of the struggling Confederacy. The last regiment to leave Atlanta was the Thirty-third Massachusetts, and it marched away to the historic straits of 'John Brown's Body.'"

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Fort, to the eastward of the city, on April 8. Fort Blakeley fell on the 9th, and the next day the Army of Mobile tendered its surrender. The Federal ironclads were already anchored opposite its wharves.

Already the end of secession and the death of the Confederacy had virtually come. Atlanta, the heart of the Confederacy, had been reduced to a heap of ruins. Lee, with almost a sense of desperation, on the 6th of February, at Hatcher's Run, and abortive effort to flank the Confederate line cut the Federal supply train, and the enemy was about half as many. A month later Gen. Lee suggested to Grant an arrangement that would lead to peace. The Government instructed the latter, however, that he was authorized to treat only on the basis of the complete surrender of the Confederate army. The Confederate commander thereupon determined to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg and join his forces with those of Johnston, making a final stand somewhere in the mountainous region to the southwest. The fact of Wilmington had closed the only remaining avenue through which foreign munitions of war and even necessary supplies could be clandestinely received. The Danville Railroad was the single artery of supply that was left to the capital. The Confederate Congress had wrung the last dollar by exorbitant taxation from a devoted people.

In the meantime Lee had reopened correspondence with Grant on the subject of peace. The latter would not treat on general terms, but only for the surrender of the defeated army. On the morning of the 9th, shortly after midnight, Grant intercepted a supply train laden with supplies that was being sent to the capital. He captured it, Sheridan thereupon quickened the march of Ord and Griffin, and they arrived at Appomattox station at daylight. The cavalry was used to mask the infantry, and the latter was ordered to break through its lines. But as the infantry moved aside so that the infantry could advance, the gleam of the muskets showed to Lee the hopelessness of further effort. He saw that he was at last surrounded and that the end had come.

A messenger with a white flag obtained a suspension of hostilities. Gen. Lee dispatched a letter to Gen. Grant, asking an interview for the purpose of fixing the terms of surrender. The two chiefs met at a house at Appomattox. The terms were those of a generous conqueror to a heroic foe.

The armies in waiting upon the green slopes that border the Appomattox were surveying each other with varied emotions. Lee, in despair, was about to lay down their arms to resume the neighborly functions of peace, it would be difficult to describe all that the moment conveyed to them. The simplest narrative of the interview between Lee and Grant, and the terms of the surrender, is perhaps the most impressive, and it is that which Grant himself penned in the last moment of his life.

I was conducted at once to where Sheridan was located, with his troops in line of battle facing the Confederate army near by. They were much excited, and expressed their views that this was all that was left of the rebellion. They were to get away. They said that they believed that Johnston was marching up from North Carolina now, and Lee was moving to join him, and they would whip the rebels where they now were in five minutes if I would only let them go in. But I had no doubt about the good sense of the army, and I went to the house of a Mr. McLean, at Appomattox Courthouse, with Col. Marshall, one of his aides, and I waited for my arrival. The head of his column was occupying a hill, on a portion of which was an apple orchard, beyond a little valley from the house. From the crest of the hill the Confederate forces were drawn up in line of battle to the south.

I had known Gen. Lee, and the old army, and had served with him in the Mexican war, but did not suppose, owing to the difference in our age and rank, that he would remember me. He did, however, and I naturally remember him distinctly, because he was Chief of Staff of Gen. Scott in the Mexican war.

Gen. Lee was dressed in a full uniform, which was entirely new, and was wearing a sword of considerable value. He was the sword which had been presented by the State of Virginia; at all events, it was entirely different from the one which was ordinarily worn by him. He was in my rough traveling suit, the uniform of a private with the straps of a lieutenant-general, and a man so handsomely dressed, six feet high and of faultless form. But this was not a matter that I thought of until afterward.

We soon had a conversation about old army times. . . . so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting. After the conversation had run on in this style for some time, Gen. Lee turned his attention to the object of our meeting, and said that he had asked for this interview for the purpose of giving his army to me, and I proposed to give his army to me. I said that I meant merely that his army should lay down their arms, not to take them up again during the war, but to exchange them unless duly and properly exchanged. He said that he had understood my letter.

Then we gradually fell off again into conversation of a general nature, and I soon forgot which had brought us together. This continued for some little time, when Gen. Lee again interrupted the conversation, and proposed to give his army to me. I proposed to give his army to me. I said that I meant merely that his army should lay down their arms, not to take them up again during the war, but to exchange them unless duly and properly exchanged. He said that he had understood my letter.

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the army of the United States (still maintaining by implication that we were two countries). In their army the cavalry, men and artillerymen owned their own horses; and he asked if he was understood that the men were to be permitted to retain them. I told him that as the terms were written they would not; that only the officers were permitted to retain their private property. Then, after reading over the terms a second time, remarked that that was clear. I then said to him that I thought this would be about the last battle of the war. I sincerely hoped so; and I said further I took it that most of the men in the ranks were simply all the provisions wanted, and had been so raised by the two armies that it was doubtful whether they would be able to put in a drop to carry themselves and their families through the next winter without the aid of the horses they were then riding. The United States did not want them, and would, therefore, instruct the officers to let every man of the Confederate army who claimed to own a horse retain it, and to be permitted to ride it. Lee remarked again that that would have a happy effect.

He then sat down and wrote the following letter:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

"GENERAL: I received your letter of this date containing the terms of the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., I have no objection to my proceeding to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

"I, E. LEE, General, do hereby accept of the terms of the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., I have no objection to my proceeding to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Gen. Lee, after all was completed and before taking his leave, remarked that his army was in a very bad condition for want of food and that the men were very tired; that his men had been living for some days on parched corn exclusively, and that he would have to ask for rations for his army. I told him that I would be glad to do so, and how many men he wanted rations for. His answer was, 'About twenty-five thousand.' I authorized the commissary to furnish commissary and quartermaster to Appomattox station, two or three miles away, where he could have of the trains we had stopped all the provisions wanted, and for forage, we had ourselves depended almost entirely upon the country for that.

The Union soldiers, upon the announcement of the surrender of the army, were in a very excited state, and began to fire a salute of 100 guns at the camp near Appomattox Courthouse. Gen. Grant at once reproved this act as a needless wounding of the feelings of a fallen enemy, and the firing was stopped.

The battles in the neighborhood of Richmond, just preceding and immediately following that of Five Forks, covered a loss of 9444 Federal soldiers, 1676 of whom were missing. The total loss of Gen. Lee's army was 25,000 men to the official record, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the surrender at Appomattox, was 99,772 men.

The North was filled with rejoicing. In the South it is certain there was a very great feeling of mistaken sacrifice at last had ended.

At this point the writer of the annals of the civil war must falter. A drier crime than insurrection overshadowed the hour of victory. The President, who had been elected a year before, on the 15th of April, was shot by an assassin, and on the following day he died. The life of the Secretary of State was at the same time attempted, and the conspiracy of which the President was the victim was directed against other public officers. The chief assassin was pursued and killed, and several of his accomplices were tried and hanged. Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidential duty, and his administration was also directed against other public officers. The chief assassin was pursued and killed, and several of his accomplices were tried and hanged. Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidential duty, and his administration was also directed against other public officers. The chief assassin was pursued and killed, and several of his accomplices were tried and hanged. Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidential duty, and his administration was also directed against other public officers.

Rarely has the world witnessed so wonderful a spectacle as that presented by the American people at the close of the War of Secession. The last and happiest act of the national drama was yet to come. The disbandment of the Federal armies was to be the appropriate crown of their work of sacrifice. They were to illustrate, by laying down their arms and returning peacefully to their homes, the best example of republican life in America—its immunities which have in other countries, where a popular populace may respond to a seducing ambition, made

The final acts of submission of the armed assemblies of the South now followed fast upon each other. On the 15th of May Gen. Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman. The Confederate forces east and west of the Mississippi were about the same time surrendering to Gen. Canby. The ex-President of the Confederacy had, on the 10th of May, been arrested in Georgia, and his wife was reading the newspaper in order to escape to a foreign country. He was imprisoned for a time, but was subsequently released, public opinion regarding the policy of magnanimity as more effective in restoring the Union than the policy of restoring the Government in the South than would be any acts of severity. The same conciliatory spirit found further expression in successive proclamations of amnesty and in laws of Congress rehabilitating the nation from insurrection, and forfeiting their rights of citizenship.

The disbandment of the troops occupied more than a year, owing to the various terms of enlistment and to the distance of transportation. Altogether 1,054,961 men were mustered out of the volunteer service during the eighteen months succeeding the last battle of the war. Many thousand soldiers had been delivered from the prisons of the South, where their sufferings were atrocious. The name of Andersonville must ever remain an infamous stain upon the history of the Southern Confederacy.

With peace, came the growth of touching customs designed to perpetuate and worthy to express the sense of gratitude of the people toward the soldiers who fell in their cause. The survivors of the armies, too, substituted civil organizations for their old companies, battalions, and regiments, and as a whole, a new era of peace and contentment began to dawn upon the Republic. As long as this great army of veterans exists it will embody to the people of the United States a living symbol of the fearful cost and the inestimable value of the American political Union.

Fort Sumter Celebrated at Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., April 14, 1865.

The restoration of the old flag to Fort Sumter was celebrated here today by a national

REBELS AT CAMP MORTON

The Johnnies Had No Cause for Complaint.

A "CENTURY" ARTICLE REFUTED.

Contrast Between the Treatment of Union Prisoners at Andersonville and the Confederates in Northern Prisons.

(Indianapolis Journal, April 11.)

The attention directed to that historical place by Dr. Wyeth's article entitled "Cold Cheer at Camp Morton," in the Century for the current month, was referred to in a conversation a Journal reporter had with Oliver T. Morton, son of the famous war Governor. "Although the rebel prison here was named for my father," said Mr. Morton, "he had nothing whatever to do with the management of it during the period mentioned by Dr. Wyeth. The prison was opened under the auspices of the State in February, 1862, but was closed in August of the same year, following a general exchange of prisoners. About fifteen months afterwards, in the fall of 1863, the camp was reopened as a prison under the control of the United States Government, and so continued until the end of the war. Dr. Wyeth came in at this time and remained fifteen months, according to his story. As to the truth of his statements I cannot speak from observation, because I was a child when the war was being fought, but from what I have read and heard since that time I have no hesitation in saying that his article is grossly exaggerated and ungenerously misleading. Dr. Wyeth, as a Confederate soldier, is interested in making out a case against the northern prisons. He thinks he can calculate the reputation of the South by a quoque argument, and now, after a lapse of a quarter of a century, he tells an astonished world that the Confederate prisoners at Indianapolis were deliberately starved to death. He should have waited a quarter of a century longer if he expected to be believed."

RATIONS OF NORTHERN PRISONERS.

"What is there in his statement concerning rations?"

"The Government rations for the northern prisons were pork, bacon, flour, or soft bread, beans, rice, hominy, soap, vinegar, salt, potatoes, and, in addition, the sick and wounded had sugar, green coffee, or tea. The difference between the cost of these rations and the cost of the ration of Union troops in the field was credited to the prison fund for the purchase of articles necessary to the health and proper condition of the prisoners. A prison fund for a similar purpose was created during the war, and was placed under the charge of the prison, and was revived thereafter. So far as the Government ration was concerned, Wyeth says it was never received, and hints that it dwindled away from the contract system. I do not believe a word of it. I never heard of Dr. Wyeth. I do not know what credence his statements generally are entitled to, but I have talked with a great many men who saw the prisoners during the time they were here and they said they were well conditioned, a body of men as they had ever seen; that if they had been released through the machinations of the Sons of Liberty they would have formed the healthiest and best set of men in the Confederate army; that the prisoners themselves said that they were living better than they had ever lived in the Confederate army; and the Adjutant-General's report for the State of Indiana makes the assertion that after the prisoners were released many of them enlisted on our side, owing to the kindness with which they had been treated. Further, I am told there was no contract system."

SANITARY CONDITION OF CAMP MORTON.

"Were the sanitary conditions all that could be desired?"

"Camp Morton was a fair ground on the edge of the city, high and well shaded, of a sandy, porous soil, with plenty of pure water. All the buildings were devoted to the shelter of the prisoners. The sanitary condition was excellent, and, as Dr. Wyeth acknowledges, there were no epidemics. There was much sympathy here for the prisoners, and the camp was visited by the townspeople every day. Our civilization was not founded upon the cruelties of the slave system. The people were humane and kindly, and the state of things described by Dr. Wyeth was mostly impossible. Compare this with Dr. Mann's description of the Andersonville pen in the July Century of last year. The pen inclosed a swamp. The water was from one to two feet deep, the whole swamp moving and rolling like the waves of the sea. Can anything more horrible be imagined? The report of the Adjutant-General for the State of Indiana says: 'To compare Camp Morton with Andersonville is to compare heaven with hell.'"

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

"Is Wyeth correct as to the percentage of deaths in the prison?"

"He says the official records show that at Camp Morton 12,082 prisoners were confined, of which number 1763, or 14.6 per cent, perished. He says that the conditions were not such that Indianapolis was not unhealthy, and that few deaths would have resulted had care been exercised. It is one thing to say that 1763 men died in Camp Morton, and it is quite another thing to say that they perished because they were confined in Camp Morton. His assertion that this death rate was due to inhuman treatment and neglect is a falsehood, as contemporaneous evidence shows. The Indianapolis Journal of that time is a good witness to the fact that nearly all the prisoners who came to Camp Morton were half starved and half clad. Of the first batch of 3000 who arrived 500 were put upon the sick list the first day, so terribly had they suffered from exposure in the trenches of Fort Donelson during the intensely cold weather which prevailed at the time of the fight. Everything possible was done for them. Ample hospital facilities were provided. Some of the sick were taken into private residences and nursed by the ladies, and tended by the physicians of the city. Many delicacies were sent for them. Nevertheless the mortality was very great. Let

(Continued in last column, this page.)

[REPRODUCTION OF A NEWSPAPER PAGE OF THE WAR PERIOD.]

WHOLE NO. 10,456.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT!

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN!

THE PRESIDENT SHOT AT THE THEATRE LAST NIGHT.

SECRETARY SEWARD DAGERED IN HIS BED, BUT NOT MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CLARENCE AND FREDERICK SEWARD, CLARENCE BADLY HURT.

ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSINS.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

SCENE AT THE DEATH OF MR. LINCOLN.

J. WILKES BOOTH, THE ACTOR, THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF THE PRESIDENT, &c., &c., &c.

The Official Dispatch.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

Major-General Dix, New York.

At about 9:30 p. m., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Maj. Rathbone, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal.

The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

The same man who shot the President, the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under the pretense of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two stab wounds in the throat, and two on the face.

It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will.

The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and he rushed to the door of his father-in-law's room, where he met the assassin, who indicated upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

Gen. Grant and his wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting, at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace were discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of government by the South.

All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward are now in attendance upon the President.

We have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Herald Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

Assassination has been inaugurated in Washington. The bowie-knife and pistol have been used to murder the President and Secretary Seward. The former was shot in the throat, while at Ford's theatre, tonight. Mr. Seward was badly cut about the neck, while in his bed at his residence.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

An attempt was made about 10 o'clock this evening to assassinate the President and Secretary Seward. The President was shot at Ford's theatre. Result not yet known. Mr. Seward's throat was cut, and he is now badly wounded. There is intense excitement here.

DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

Washington was thrown into an intense excitement a few minutes before 11 o'clock this evening, by the announcement that the President and Secretary Seward had been assassinated and were dying.

The widest excitement prevailed in all parts of the city, men, women and children, old and young, rushed to and fro, and the streets were filled with a throng of people, every member of the Cabinet killed. Some time elapsed before authentic data could be ascertained in regard to the affair.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln were at Ford's Theatre listening to the performance of the American Cousin, occupying a box in the second tier. At the close of the play a person entered the box occupied by the President and shot Mr. Lincoln in the head. The shot entered the back of his head and came out above the temple.

The assassin then jumped from the box upon the stage and ran across to the other side, exhibiting a dagger in his hand. During the time he was running, he uttered some words repeated by the desperado at Mr. Seward's house, adding to it, "The South is free!"

Mr. Lincoln fell forward from his seat, and the assassin rushed to the back door about three seconds after the assassin had passed out. Col. Stewart got to the street just in time to see him mount his horse and escape.

This operation shows that the whole thing was a preconcerted plan. The person who fired the shot was a man about 50 years of age, about five feet nine, spare built, fair skin, dark hair, apparently bushy, with a large mustache. Laura Keane and the other members of the orchestra declared that they recognized him as J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, and a rebel secessionist. Whoever he was, it is plainly evident that he thoroughly understood the theatre, and all the approaches and modes of escape to the stage. A person not familiar with the theatre could not have possibly made his escape so well and quickly.

The alarm was sounded in every quarter. Mr. Stanton was notified, and immediately left his house.

All the other members of the Cabinet escaped.

Forty-seven men were sent out in all directions, and dispatches sent to all the fortifications, and it is thought they will be captured.

About half past 10 o'clock this evening a tall, well-dressed man made his appearance at Secretary Seward's residence, and applied for admission. He was refused admission by the servant, when the desperado, stated that he had a prescription from the surgeon-general, and that he was ordered to deliver it in person. He was refused, except upon the written order of the physician. This he pretended to show, and pushed by the servant and rushed up stairs to Mr. Seward's room. He immediately opened the door by Mr. Seward, who noticed that he was master of the house and would take charge of the medicine. After a few words had passed between them he dodged by Fred Seward and rushed to the Secretary's bed and struck him in the neck with a dagger and also in the breast.

It was supposed at first that Mr. Seward was killed instantly, but it was found afterwards that he was not mortally wounded.

Maj. William H. Seward, Jr., paymaster, was in the room, and rushed to the defense of his father, and was badly cut in the neck with the dagger. He immediately mounted his horse and fled.

The desperado managed to escape by jumping from the window, and was seen running down the street.

The surgeon-general was immediately sent for, and he examined Mr. Seward and pronounced him dead. His wounds were not fatal. The assassin was not seen.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

The streets of Washington were densely crowded by an anxious and excited crowd. A guard has been placed around the theatre, and only official persons and particular friends of the President are allowed to pass.

The popular heart is deeply stirred, and the deepest indignation against leading rebels is freely expressed.

The scene at the house where the President is lying is a sad one. The President is in a state of insensibility, and only official persons and particular friends of the President are allowed to pass.

When the news spread through the city, the people were in a state of excitement, with pale faces and compressed lips, crowded every place where there was the slightest chance of obtaining information.

After the President was shot, Lieut. Rathbone caught the assassin by the arm, and the desperado struck him with a dagger, and jumped from the box, as before stated.

The popular affection for Mr. Lincoln has been shown by this diabolical assassination. The President is in a state of insensibility, and only official persons and particular friends of the President are allowed to pass.

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The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Gov. Olesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Lay, and a permanent member of the Cabinet-General Barnes and his immediate assistants